

SPEECH BY HON. R.P. ROBLIN
IN MOVING A RESOLUTION TO
MEMORIALIZE THE PARLIAMENT
OF CANADA ON THE BOUNDARY
QUESTION...Jan. 15, 1908

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SPEECH



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HON. R. P. ROBLIN

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PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

—ON—

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION

DELIVERED IN THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE
JANUARY 15, 1908

Including Text of the Resolution and Memorial



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HON. R. P. ROBLIN

IN MOVING A RESOLUTION TO MEMORIALIZE THE
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

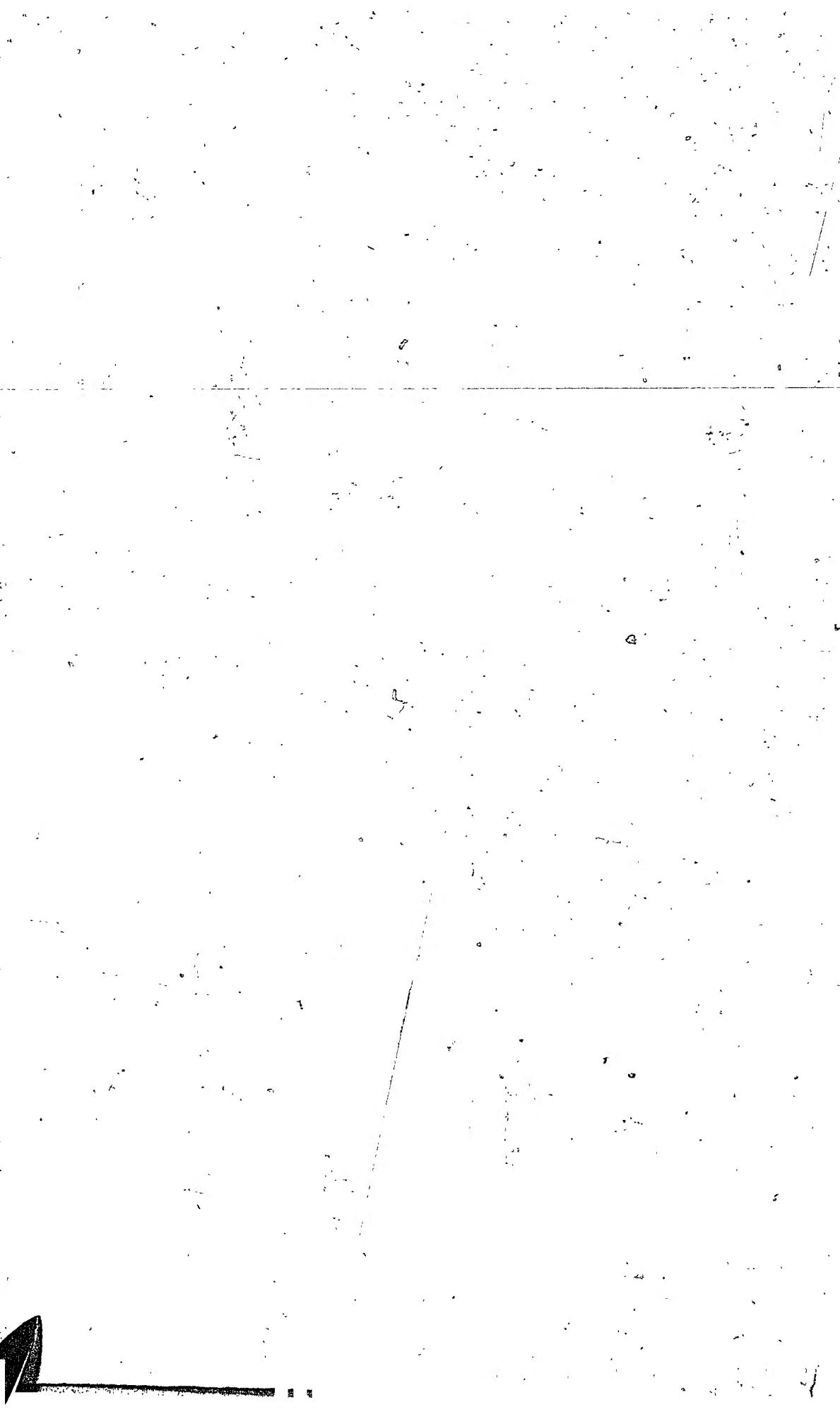


THE BOUNDARY QUESTION

DELIVERED IN THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

JANUARY 15TH, 1908

(INCLUDING TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION AND MEMORIAL)



Resolution and Speech

In the Manitoba Legislature, on January 13th, Hon. R. P. Roblin moved the following resolution:

"Whereas successive Legislatures of this Province have affirmed the desirability of, and right to, an extension of Manitoba's boundaries;

"And whereas the information is contained in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor-General, at the opening of the present session of the Parliament of Canada, that it is the intention of the Federal Government, during said session, to submit a measure dealing with the said question;

"And whereas the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported in Hansard to have said on the eighth day of January instant, in referring to said proposed measure, among other things, as follows:

'I do not believe that the Government has to take any such steps at this moment to secure the consent of the Legislature of Manitoba; and again: 'Of course, when our Bill is prepared, and when the prayer has been looked into, and accepted in whole or in part, as the case may be, it will be for the Province of Manitoba to say whether or not it accepts that legislation'; and again: 'But the Province of Ontario has made a strong protest against granting the whole demand of Manitoba; and the Government has to decide whether it will accept the prayer of the Province of Ontario or that of the Province of Manitoba, or whether it will consider both. The Bill will settle that question, and it will be for the Province of Manitoba to say whether or not it agrees to that Bill;'

"And whereas the said Prime Minister, in his remarks on the occasion aforesaid, made no reference to the terms and conditions upon which the boundaries of Manitoba are to be extended;

"And whereas the constitutional provision, and only constitutional provision, giving to the Parliament of Canada authority and jurisdiction of increasing, diminishing or otherwise altering the limits of the several Provinces of the Dominion is contained in the Imperial Act, 34 and 35 Victoria, chapter 28, and is as follows:

'The Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may with the like consent make provisions respecting the effect of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby;'

"And whereas this House avers that, up to the present time, the requirements of the above provision, in order to give jurisdiction to the Parliament of Canada to extend the boundaries of this Province, have not been complied with; -

"And whereas this House further avers that the adoption of any measure by the Parliament of Canada dealing with the extension of Manitoba's boundaries in the manner suggested by the Prime Minister of Canada, as aforesaid, without this Legislature having previously agreed thereto, would, in the opinion of this Legislature be a violation of the constitutional provision above set forth, and in direct variance with the course hitherto pursued in such cases, i.e., in the case of this Province in 1881 and the Province of Quebec in 1898;

"And whereas it is desirable that the views of this House with regard to an extension of the boundaries of the Province should be expressed and conveyed to the Federal authorities, and an outline given as to the area and the financial conditions upon which an extension of the boundaries of the Province will be deemed satisfactory to this House;

"Therefore be it resolved, That a Memorial from this House, in the form herewith submitted, respecting all and singular the premises, be adopted, approved and forwarded to the Honourable the Senate and House of Commons of Canada."

Speaking to the foregoing resolution, Hon. Mr. Roblin said:

Mr. Speaker,—The Province of Manitoba was created and became a sister of the Confederation of Canada under an Act passed in 1870. The area of the Province as created was 13,500 square miles, with an estimated population of less than 17,000 souls. There have been thirteen parliaments held under the constitution as embodied in the British North America Act, and naturally, and in fact, many important questions affecting the moral and material interests of Manitoba have been dealt with in the thirty-eight years since we became a part of Canada.

I am confident, however important as have been many of the questions dealt with by the preceding parliaments, the matter submitted for the consideration of this Legislature to-day is more important, because more far-reaching and permanent in its character, than any of the questions that have been previously considered. Matters of municipal government, matters of administration of justice, matters affecting the educational interests and institutions of the Province, the matter of flying a flag over our school-house when the school is in session, the matter of the right of the Province to build and operate railroads within the boundaries of the Province, and all sundry other questions that have been important ones and which have excited the keenest interest,—these, in my opinion, dwarf, figuratively speaking, into insignificance when compared with the extension of our boundaries, as is proposed at the present time, and the terms and conditions upon which such extension is to be made.

All these other questions that I have referred to can be re-opened and dealt with from time to time according to the disposition of the

legislature of the day. Not so with the boundaries of the Province after they have been extended and the terms agreed to. It must stand for all time, for the reason that we cannot change or alter our boundaries without the consent and co-operation of our sister Provinces who join us on the west and on the east.

It therefore behoves us to approach the matter with calmness, with deliberation, with sincerity, with a full knowledge of all the facts that bear upon the case, with unity and with a spirit of the highest and best patriotism, that the claims and arguments that we make may stand the test of examination and prove insuperable barriers to those who are disposed to take or withhold from us what belongs to us in equity and in law.

I hope, therefore, for the fullest consideration of the House while I endeavor to present the claims of this Province for an extension of boundaries upon terms and conditions that will give us an equality with our two lusty and promising sisters to the west, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Memorial or petition that I am asking the House to present to the House of Commons and to the Senate of Canada is simply an argument to that end—the establishment of our boundaries, giving us an area equal to our sisters to the west and giving us financial terms and conditions similar to those which they enjoy.

I have no desire, as I presume the House has no desire, to become involved in any disagreement or wrangle with any sister Province. I lay down the proposition, and I think it is incontrovertible by record or fact, that what we ask for has never been claimed by anyone else, and is not to-day really wanted by the people who constitute the population of the Provinces who have asked for the territory that we require. I shall deal with that matter more fully as I proceed, but I desire to do so in a spirit that will not create unfriendly feeling, that will not disturb the inter-provincial harmony and interests that we all so much enjoy, but rather to speak in a manner that will strengthen the sentiment of a purer, deeper and better Canadianism by giving to our Province a status that will enable us to feel that we are equal with our sisters who constitute the members of the household of Confederation.

Before proceeding to a general statement or submitting for the consideration of the House the reason on which we base our appeal, I desire to express my sincere regret at the attitude that has been taken by the Free Press newspaper of this city in its editorial of this morning. I had hoped that upon this great question there would have been unity, that there would have been a concerted action on the part of all

the citizens of this Province, to the end that we might secure a settlement of this matter along lines and in a way that the generations that are to follow will endorse and benefit by.

I trust, still, that this newspaper will assist me as leader of the Government and this Legislature in the duty that we have to perform at the present time. If we are making a mistake, either along the line of tactics or in a constitutional way, I shall be glad to be advised, and will take counsel to that end from any who is disposed to give it with a view to securing for Manitoba an equality in the Confederation of Canada.

I also express the hope that my overtures in this direction will not be misunderstood, as I have a sincere desire to make no mistakes in this matter as, while I have no interests of a personal nature to serve, I do have a desire than in the years to come those who will be in charge of this Legislature will find that we did our duty in endeavoring to secure for this Province an equality in so far as area and financial relations with the Dominion are concerned—an equality with the other Provinces.

I trust that all who discuss this question—and we would be glad to have all who can, do so—will approach it with the single purpose in view of getting the matter adjusted. And I repeat my regret that the Free Press newspaper does not approach the matter in the same spirit that I do at the present time. But I invite them cordially and sincerely to assist the Legislature so far as they can in securing what the Memorial sets out, and hope that no further apparent dissension will develop in this particular matter among the people of Manitoba.

I stated a little while ago that Manitoba came into Confederation in 1870 with 13,500 square miles. I desire to follow that statement with this other recital of fact: that almost every parliament, if not every one, has in some way, either by formal resolution or by declaration of those authorized to speak, declared for increased boundaries and a re-arrangement of financial terms. The first of this is to be found in the first Legislature of Manitoba, held on the 4th of November, 1873. A Bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Clarke to provide for the enlargement of boundaries, and received its third reading on the 6th of November, 1873, and is cited as chapter 2 Victoria; 1873. That Act added, or proposed to add, very materially to the area of Manitoba, and I want to quote from the memorandum that was submitted to the Dominion authorities by the delegates of the Province, who consisted of the Hon. Messrs. Clarke, Howard and Royal. I do so that there will not arise any doubt that the first Legislature that this Province ever

had asked that our boundaries should be extended to Hudson Bay, and the following quotation from the memorandum that was submitted on behalf of the Province, shows that the first parliament asked for practically what we are asking for now in this, the fourteenth parliament.

Please note that the western boundaries of the Province of Ontario are to be the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, and that a line to Hudson Bay from that point was constituted the eastern boundary of our Province.

"Commencing at a point where the western boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, thence due north along the said western boundary of the Province of Ontario to Hudson Bay, thence north-westerly along the shore of the said bay to the parallel of sixty degrees north latitude, to the meridian of one hundred degrees of west longitude from Greenwich; then due south along the said meridian of one hundred degrees of west longitude to the boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, and thence easterly along the said boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada to the place of beginning.

Reference being respectfully made to the map accompanying this memorandum, the area of the Province so enlarged would be about two hundred and seventy-nine statute square miles, or about 178,700,000 acres, an extent of territory nearly equal to the two oldest Provinces of the Dominion, and more than twenty-five times that of Manitoba as at present constituted.

"With this proposed extension, Manitoba would possess a seaport in the Hudson Bay and a lakeport in Lake Superior, and would therefore be on a better footing comparatively than the flourishing State of Minnesota."

This Memorial was submitted on the 29th of May, 1873, and in pursuance of an assurance of the Government of the day the Manitoba Legislature was summoned expressly to pass the legislation that I have already quoted.

Following that, the second Legislature—Lieutenant-Governor Morris opening the House on the 31st of March, 1875—we find them passing the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

The subjoined resolutions on the boundary question were passed at a sitting of the House on the 26th of April, 1875:—

"1. That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba are too circumscribed, and that the same

should be extended easterly, westerly and northerly, with advantage to the Dominion of Canada;

"2. That this Legislature has already, at the suggestion of the Privy Council of Canada, passed an Act to provide for the enlargement of the limits of the Province."

This shows that no opportunity was allowed to pass by which expression could be given to the feelings and opinions of the people regarding the desirability of an extension of the boundaries of the Province.

Following the resolution that I have just read, we find that the Lieutenant-Governor transmitted to the Legislative Assembly on the first of February, 1876, the report of Messrs. Davis and Royal, who had been delegates to the Government of Canada in relation to boundaries and the financial position of the Province. The report sets forth that, owing to the dispute of the western boundary of Ontario, nothing was done.

We find, following this, that Mr. Greenway moved in the Legislature, on the 13th of February, 1880, seconded by Mr. Hay, the following motion *re* the extension of Manitoba's boundaries:—

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a deputation from this Legislature should proceed to Ottawa during the present session of the Dominion Parliament to further the matter contained in the Address passed to-day regarding the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba."

From this it will be seen that the matter was still a live one—that Mr. Norquay, Mr. Greenway and every other gentleman of the Legislature joined in a demand for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba.

We find again a reference in the Speech from the Throne, delivered by His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon in the second session of the fourth Legislature, reading as follows:—

"His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon, at the opening of the second session of the fourth Legislature on December 16th, 1880, refers to the visit of the delegation to Ottawa on the boundary question as follows: 'During the recess a delegation of my Ministers waited upon the members of the Privy Council of Canada and urged upon them, amongst other matters, the expediency of enlarging the boundaries of the Province. I am happy to say that their representations on the subject have been acceded to.'"

In this it will be noticed that a definite arrangement or promise had been made between the Privy Council of Canada and the Government of this Province. Out of that promise grew the Act for the ex-

tension of the boundaries of Manitoba, passed by the Legislature of this Province and assented to on the fourth of March, 1881.

The Dominion House had also passed what has been known as the Campbell Bill, and on which the boundaries were extended and out of which grew the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. For years that matter was before the courts, and a final decision as to the western boundary of Ontario was only reached when the award from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had been given.

We next find a resolution in 1901, moved by Mr. Burrows and seconded by Mr. Myers, reading as follows:—

“Therefore let it be resolved, That a Memorial be presented to the Parliament of Canada, praying that the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be extended so as to include as much of the said adjacent territory, for reasons aforesaid, as may be consistent with economical and efficient government, and for the welfare and development of the people and territory therein comprised, having in view, as one of the objects to be attained, the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba northwards to Hudson Bay.”

Then, in 1902, I made a motion myself, seconded by Mr. Burrows, dealing with the same matter and asking for an extension of the boundaries, as follows:—

“Therefore let it be resolved:

“1. That this House is of the opinion that it is desirable, both in the interests and for the welfare of the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, that the area of the former should be increased by an extension of boundaries so as to embrace and include a portion of the District of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan and northwards to Hudson Bay;

“2. That a committee, consisting of such members of this House as are of the Executive Council, and the Hon. Messrs. Greenway, Mickle and Burrows, be appointed to make all due enquiries into all and singular the best means of bringing about the said object and to ascertain the most favorable terms and conditions upon which the boundaries of the Province may be extended.”

In this you will see that I asked for a committee to make enquiries to bring about the object we had in view—to ascertain the terms and conditions under which the boundaries might be extended. This is practically what we are doing to-day, setting out the terms and conditions by the petition you are asked to sign, to be forwarded to the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada.

The recent action—that of 1905, 1906, and 1907—is so recent, and there has been unanimity on the part of the Legislature in demanding an increase of our boundaries and terms that would be reasonable

and fair, having regard to what our sister Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have already received.

I have now shown that this Province, beginning with its first Legislature, has, through nearly all of the succeeding ones and in various other ways, made formal claims or demands upon the Parliament of Canada for an extension of her boundaries, covering not only what has been expressed in the prayer of the petition now before this Legislature, but, in so far as the west is concerned, a very considerable addition.

I thought it best to do this in order that there might be no possible misunderstanding as to the position that Manitoba has always taken in this connection, even to the extent of specifying in definite and unmistakable language the including of Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay as a seaport.

I come now to lay down another principle, or rather make a statement of fact that the records show or establish in as unmistakable and emphatic a way as what I have already shown—that neither Ontario on the east, nor Saskatchewan on the west, ever—by formal resolution, by declaration of a public man—asked for any of the territory that we now ask for. For nearly twenty-five years Ontario has proceeded quietly, yet very substantially, along the lines of progress and development, finding ample scope for the energies of her people and the employment of all her people. And even now there has not been a declaration by the Legislature of Ontario for any portion of the territory we ask. Ontario was simply a looker-on through all these years that Manitoba was striving for increased area, and it was only when the autonomy bills were before Parliament and the representatives of Manitoba were presenting the claims of this Province, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the declaration in Parliament that it was possible that Ontario and Saskatchewan might want to be heard in connection with the areas that we were claiming.

Then it was, for the first time, that the First Minister of that Province, the Hon. Mr. Whitney, wrote Sir Wilfrid that memorable letter. I shall not quote it; it is not necessary. Subsequently a paragraph was put in the Speech from the Throne, but nothing further was ever done other than that Mr. Whitney and other members of his Government appeared before Sir Wilfrid at the time when the representatives of this Province and of Saskatchewan also appeared to consider boundary extension.

The same applies to Saskatchewan. That Province is fresh from the hands of Parliament; they have only recently become organized, and

even now are not permanently adjusted to provincial institutions, so recent is their organization. But the Government or Province of Saskatchewan bases her claim for some of the territory upon the alleged promise that, when Manitoba's boundaries were being extended, she would be permitted to make claim for all the land lying north of the waters of the Churchill River.

As to that, I haven't anything to say. It appears to me to be entirely either without constitutional warrant or even the practice of precedent, and I dismiss the claims of Saskatchewan with this statement: That we wish her well; we wish her speedy and successful development of her great agricultural and other resources. Anything that we as a Province can contribute in the way of inter-provincial courtesy and trade will be done cheerfully and promptly, because we recognize the importance of the inter-provincial bond, and would not do anything to lessen it.

As to Ontario, we cannot dismiss her claim so summarily, for the reason that they have been invited by the First Minister of Canada to make a claim. They have accepted the invitation and stand ready, so far as the Government is concerned, to do what they can to prevent us from getting what is essential for our success and prosperity and which would not be of any advantage or benefit to them. I say that, because there is nothing in common with the great Province of Ontario and that portion of Keewatin lying north of the waters of Lac Seul, Lake St. Joseph and the Albany River, west of, say, the ninetieth meridian.

I make this statement—and I think I will be able to establish it before I am done—that the Province of Ontario has no claim in equity; on the contrary, they are barred in law if statutes, if official declarations through constitutional channels, if the findings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are to have any weight in an argument of this kind.

In 1881 the Province of Manitoba asked for an extension of her boundaries eastward and northward. I shall not make any further reference to the west, because that has been settled by pronouncement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, First Minister of Canada, and confirmed by the autonomy bills which created Saskatchewan a Province.

Following the declaration of Manitoba, Parliament of Canada passed what is known as the Campbell Act, 1881. The Act of 1881 declared that the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba was the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario. When that Act was passed, Sir Alexander Campbell, speaking in the Senate when he introduced the Bill, said as follows:—

"It was understood that I would give the explanations which were due to the House, with reference to this Bill, on this occasion, and while you, Mr. Speaker, were still in the Chair. The Province of Manitoba, as originally constituted, seems but a very small speck on the map of the great North-West. The Province extends 87 miles to the west of Winnipeg, 45 miles to the east of it and 102 miles to the north from the international boundary, and contains 13,464 square miles. The new boundaries proposed are as follows: On the west, a line of 189 miles west of Winnipeg; on the east, the Province will extend to the west limit of Ontario, wherever that may be; on the north, to the twelfth base line, 264 miles north of the international boundary; and on the south, by the international boundary, covering an area, up to a line due from the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi, of 154,411 square miles, or something like eleven times its present area."

From this you will see that the western boundary of Ontario was interpreted to be a straight line drawn north from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which is somewhere around the eighty-eighth or eighty-ninth meridian. This was, in the opinion of the Government of the day and of the Senate of the day, the eastern boundary of Manitoba.

This interpretation of the western boundary of Ontario was, however, disputed most vigorously by the Government of the day, led by Sir Oliver Mowat. The authority of Manitoba was resisted by the Province when the Government of Manitoba undertook to exercise the administration of justice in that particular territory referred to.

I need not go over all the grounds leading up to the arrangement by which an appeal was made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but the following is a statement as to that agreement, which was submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:—

"It was agreed on the fifteenth of December, 1883, between Premier Mowat, of Ontario, and Attorney-General Miller, of Manitoba, to have a provisional agreement between the two Governments for regulating the disputed territory, pending the reference of the whole question in dispute to the Privy Council in England. Appended to this agreement was the joint case agreed upon for submission to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

That, you will notice, is a statement that confirms the provisional agreement between the two Governments for the reference. Now, appended to this was the case that was agreed upon for submission.

We will now go back a little earlier or to the time immediately following the passing of the Act of 1881 by which the boundaries of Manitoba were, by arrangement between the Province and the Dominion, extended. The Act of 1881 was to go into force upon proclama-

tion. Now we find that the Act was proclaimed in *The Canada Gazette*, under date of the 8th of June, 1881, and a similar proclamation was made in *The Manitoba Gazette* for the Province on the thirtieth of June, 1881.

Therefore, the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Manitoba, by agreement, did enlarge the boundaries so far as they have the right and power to do so, making the easterly boundary of Manitoba the westerly boundary of Ontario, which, according to Sir Alexander Campbell, whom I have already quoted, was a line projected due north from a point where the waters of the Ohio River fall into the waters of the Mississippi; or, to put it in language we will all understand, to a point about Port Arthur. Both the Dominion and Manitoba Governments each agreed that such was our boundary through to a point as far north until it would intersect a line projected from the north-east corner of Manitoba in a direct easterly line.

Now, it was at this stage or place and time that the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat declared that such a boundary as had been interpreted by Sir Alexander Campbell was not the boundary of Ontario. As a result of the dispute, which I shall not cover in detail, because it is unnecessary—the arrangement for a reference, which I have already quoted, was completed. Now, let us see what Ontario did before they came to an agreement for reference. We find that the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, under date of the eighteenth of February, 1882, said as follows:

"18th February, 1882.

"But I am advised that no provisional arrangement would be so satisfactory, or so beneficial, to the development and settlement of the territory, the maintenance of order, and the due administration of justice herein, as the just course of obtaining, without delay, by proper legislation from the Federal Parliament and the Legislature of Manitoba, *the recognition of the award as a final adjustment of the boundaries of this Province.*"

What they request is legislation from the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Manitoba to the effect that the award be recognized as a final adjustment of the boundaries of this Province, that is, the Province of Ontario.

Again, we find the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, in a despatch dated the twenty-second of November, 1884, using these words:

"May I remind you that the request of my Government, communicated in my despatch of 31st January last, that the reference to the Privy Council which this Province and the Province of Manitoba had

agreed on, should be extended *so as to embrace the whole subject of the northerly as well as the westerly boundaries of the Province*, was approved of by your Government in March last, and communicated to me by your despatch of the 18th of that month. This despatch stated that your Government was of opinion *'that it is desirable to settle now and forever the whole westerly and northerly boundary*, and believes that the case, as it will be presented to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, will afford such material as is available for the further purpose referred to.'

"The case which had been agreed to by the two Provinces requested the opinion of the Privy Council as to our westerly boundary only, the same being the boundary between the two Provinces; and Manitoba, having no interest, did not ask for a decision as to the northerly boundary, except so far as was necessary to determine how far our westerly boundary extended in that direction. A supplementary case was, therefore, shortly afterwards prepared and settled by counsel for the Dominion with my Attorney-General, for the purpose of requesting that the *decision of their lordships should embrace the whole of our northerly boundary*.

"The case so settled was sent to your Government for confirmation. No action thereon having been taken by your Government, the case agreed on between the two Provinces in respect to the boundary between them had to be argued before their lordships in July last, without this supplementary case, counsel of your Government taking, on behalf of the Dominion, the leading part in the argument, and with the concurrence of counsel for all parties *their lordships considered, and decided, not only the westerly boundary, but part also of the northerly boundary of this Province.*"

Now, I think that there can be no question in the minds of any that Sir Oliver Mowat, the Government of Ontario, the Parliament of Canada, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Imperial Parliament, all, not only understood, but agreed and enacted that, not only was the award to cover the westerly boundary, but the northerly one in so far as the territory was affected. And it was so enacted.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario also, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, made use of the following:

"To expedite the matter, I have had prepared a draft Bill to carry into effect the decision, whether it is to be confined to what the Privy Council has expressly decided, or to cover the whole subject of the northerly as well as westerly boundaries. I have the honor to enclose a copy of this Bill for the consideration of your Government."

From this you will see that, so anxious were they to have the northerly as well as the westerly boundaries settled, Sir Oliver Mowat himself drafted the Bill defining the northerly as well as the

westerly boundaries, and forwarded it to the Secretary of State for approval. It was accepted, as drafted by Sir Oliver Mowat, by the Federal Government. It was sent to the Imperial House of Commons, and it was ratified there by an Imperial Act which is 52-53 Victoria, chapter 28. This same Act, drafted by Sir Oliver Mowat, was then passed by the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada without ever changing one word; then also confirmed and ratified by the Provincial authorities, settling "now and forever" their northerly as well as westerly boundaries in so far as the territory of which we are speaking is concerned.

Now, what is that? It is set out in the following schedule, which is authorized under section 2 of the Canada-Ontario Boundary Act of 1889, which defines the boundary line which governs in this case:—

Accordingly the boundaries of the Province of Ontario were fixed and declared by Imperial Act, 52-53 Vic., chapter 28, to be as set forth therein. This Act (which is also set forth in the Statutes of Canada and the Province of Ontario), is as follows:—

"An Act to Declare the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada.

"Whereas the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, have presented to Her Majesty the Queen the address, set forth in the schedule to this Act, respecting the boundaries of the Province of Ontario;

"And whereas the Government of the Province of Ontario have assented to the boundaries mentioned in that address;

"And whereas such boundaries, as far as the Province of Ontario adjoins the Province of Quebec, are identical with those fixed by the proclamation of the Governor-General, issued in November, 1791, which have ever since existed;

"And whereas such boundaries, as far as the Province of Ontario adjoins the Province of Manitoba, are identical with those found to be correct boundaries by a report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which Her Majesty the Queen-in-Council, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, ordered to be carried into execution;

"And whereas it is expedient that the boundaries of the Province of Ontario should be declared, by authority of Parliament, in accordance with the said address;

"Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"1. This Act may be cited as 'The Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889.'

"2. It is hereby declared that the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the Province of Ontario are those described in the address set forth in the schedule to this Act.

"SCHEDULE.

"Address to the Queen from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

"We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the request that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, declaring and providing the following to be the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the Province of Ontario, that is to say:— Commencing at the point where the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada strikes the western shores of Lake Superior, thence westerly along the said boundary to the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence along a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul or Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods into Lake Winnipeg, thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the before mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English River, or, as to the part below its confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg), up to Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul or Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves, to the shore of the part of Hudson Bay commonly known as James Bay, and thence south-easterly following upon the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiskaming would strike it, and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake, and thence due south along the said line of the head of the said lake, and thence through the middle channel of the said lake into Ottawa River, and thence descending along the middle of the main channel of the said river to the intersection by the prolongation of the western limits of the Seigneurie of Rigaud, such mid-channel being as indicated on a map of the Ottawa Ship Canal survey, made by Walter Shanly, C.E., and approved by order of the Governor-General-in-Council, dated the twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; and thence southerly following the said westerly boundary of the Seigneurie of Rigaud to the south-west angle of the said Seigneurie, and then southerly along the western boundary of the augmentation of the Township of Newton the north-west angle of the Seigneurie of Longueuil, and thence south-easterly along the south-western boundary of said Seigneurie of New Longueuil to a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, such line from the Ottawa River to Lake St. Francis being as indicated on a plan of the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada made in accordance with the Act, 23 Victoria, chapter 21, and approved by order of the Governor-General-in-Council, dated the 16th March, 1861."

Now, we have succinctly and as tersely as possible established two things: First, that the Province of Ontario asked to have the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the reference decide their northerly as well as westerly boundaries; and we have also shown that they, the Province of Ontario, ask not only the Federal authorities, but the Imperial authorities, after the northerly boundary has been defined, to make it binding "now and forever." I say, I have shown this by virtue of the three successive statutes, every one of them exactly in the same words, every one of them drafted by the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat,

the First Minister of Ontario, settling "now and forever" Ontario's northern boundary.

I want to go further than this, and I want to show that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in their judgment said—what? That the northern boundary of Ontario, in so far as this territory is concerned, was the southern boundary of Manitoba. The following is the award of the Privy Council respecting this matter. I will read it so that there may be no mistake:

"That upon the evidence their lordships find the true boundary between the western part of the Province of Ontario and the south-eastern part of the Province of Manitoba to be so much of a line drawn to the Lake of the Woods, through the waters eastward of that lake and west of Long Lake, which divide British North America from the territory of the United States, and thence through the Lake of the Woods to the most northerly point of that lake as it runs northward from the United States boundary, and from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lac Seul or Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods toward Lake Winnipeg; and their lordships find the true boundary between the same two Provinces to the north of Ontario and to the south of Manitoba, proceeding eastward from the point at which the above-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the names of the English River or, as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg) up to Lac Seul or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lac Seul or the Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along the middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves, until it reaches a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Rivers Mississippi and Ohio, which form the boundary eastward of the Province of Manitoba."

From this there is no possible argument to justify any claim that Ontario may make as to the territory north of the boundary as decided "now and forever" by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, at their own request, up to that point on the Albany River where a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi would intersect. And the easterly boundary was therefore fixed as well, in so far as fact is concerned—possibly not in law—from that point where a straight line projected from the north-east corner of Manitoba would intersect such line from the confluence of the rivers named.

Now, a word further in connection with this claim of Ontario. I have stated that she has not intimated in the faintest or most indirect way any right to claim, or any desire to secure, the lands north of the waters of Lac Seul, Lake St. Joseph and the Albany River. It was only when the invitation was extended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for them to make such a claim that they set it up. How far they will succeed, of course, depends entirely upon the will of Parliament, as, under the constitution, this territory, not being regularly incorporated in a province, can be dealt with exclusively by the Parliament of Canada without reference to Manitoba, and can be given undoubtedly by virtue of might, not by virtue of right, not by virtue of justice. Our legal position is this: We cannot attack the action or findings of the Federal Parliament in this connection without their consent, without an agreement for a reference and a case in dispute; and if we had such legal recourse as would secure to us this area, if it were incorporated and became a part of Manitoba as she stands to-day without any changed relation, no amendment or other alteration of the Manitoba Act, all that we would get would be simply the right to expend our money in maintaining law and order.

Constitutionally, if we could wrest from the Dominion to-day this whole territory that we claim, it would not carry with it—without some provision to the contrary by the Parliament of Canada—it would not carry with it one acre of land, one stick of timber, one ounce of mineral deposit or one fish that swims in the lakes, rivers and streams.

Not so, if it goes to Ontario! Ontario, if she gets it, will have every acre of land, every stick of timber, every ounce of mineral and every fish that swims. So you can see that, unless this territory is secured to us under some arrangement, financial in its character, which will be beneficial to this Province, the addition of the territory would be the incurring of a large expense for the maintenance of law and order without one single dollar of additional revenue.

In the petition that we are presenting, there is running through the whole preamble the statement of Manitoba's insufficiency, in so far as is concerned the ability to exercise full Provincial rights with the other Provinces of Canada, barring Saskatchewan and Alberta. We do not expect at this time to get—nor do we ask for it—a changed relation other than will give us equality with the two sister Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. That may come in the future when we will have full equality with the other Provinces; but it is not made, so far as I am concerned, at the present time a condition upon which our boundaries should be enlarged.

The Province was promised definitely years ago that, when the north-western territories were being organized into Provinces, Manitoba's claim for extension would be considered. Representatives of the Government in 1905, when the autonomy bills were being put through the Commons of Canada, visited Ottawa for the purpose of urging consideration for Manitoba's claim at that time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as First Minister of Canada, speaking to the question on the twenty-first of February, 1905, said as follows:

"But, sir, there is another demand of the Province of Manitoba, which, I think, is entitled to fair consideration. Manitoba has asked to have her territory extended to the shores of Hudson Bay, and this is a prayer which seems to me entitled to a fair hearing. But the Province of Manitoba is not the only one whose territory could be extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. The Province of Ontario would have the same right; the Province of Quebec would also have that right, and the new Province of Saskatchewan would have an equal right to have her territory extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. Therefore, in the project we have to present to the House to-day, instead of including in the Province of Saskatchewan that portion of territory lying north of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, we propose to leave that outside, to be included neither in Saskatchewan nor in Manitoba, but to be dealt with at some future day. And I may say at once that I have the authority of my colleagues to make the announcement that we propose to invite the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, the Province of Manitoba and the Province of Saskatchewan to meet us here to decide whether or not it is advisable that the limits of any of these Provinces should be extended to the shores of Hudson Bay, and, if so, in what manner it should be done."

And you will please note in this he says he has the authority of his colleagues to invite the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, the Province of Manitoba and the Province of Saskatchewan to meet and decide whether it is advisable that the limits of any of these Provinces should be extended to the shores of the Hudson Bay, and, if so, the manner in which it should be done.

Later on he re-considered—as I hope he will re-consider some of the statements recently made—this proposition, and excluded the Province of Quebec. Ontario and Saskatchewan were invited.

We met them in the office of Sir Wilfrid, along with the Honourable Mr. Aylesworth and another Minister, and we presented a memorandum of claim by way of minute-of-Council covering our case. The other Provinces did something similar. We were then dismissed, with the assurance that our representations would be considered and that we would be advised in due course as to the conclusion. From that day to this, not one word, written or oral, has ever been communicated to me

as to the conclusion the Government of Canada had reached regarding this matter.

I shall not make complaint as to courtesy, manner of procedure or personal considerations of any kind, but simply rest my case on the facts submitted—on the justice of our claim, on the necessity for making Manitoba equal at least to Alberta and Saskatchewan in area and in financial relations with the Dominion Government. And if the Parliament of Canada, which is the final court in so far as this matter is concerned, decide that Manitoba shall not be equal to these other Provinces—shall not have what has been given to these new sisters of Confederation; that we are not worthy of the same consideration; that it is in the interests of common Canadianism that Manitoba should be kept smaller in area, more limited in resources than the others,—then I shall express my regrets at such conclusion of Parliament, but I will have the consciousness of having done my part in attempting to prevent such a calamity.

I use the word "calamity" advisedly, because it will impair, weaken and permanently injure the solidarity of Confederation if the Parliament of Canada thus unfairly and unjustly discriminates against us.

I want further a word in connection with the position that Ontario has taken regarding our claim for an extension of boundaries. We find that the Lieutenant-Governor, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, March, 1881, in regard to our claim for an extension of boundaries, used the following words:—

"So far as the territory to be comprised within the limits of the Province of Manitoba is *clearly and indisputably within the jurisdiction* of the Parliament of Canada, *my Government rejoice at the extension of that Province*, as affording a wider scope for the energies of its people and Government, and as giving to a large number of settlers in Keewatin and the North-West Territories the direct benefits of provincial and municipal government. But while the extension of the boundaries, in directions as to which there is no dispute, is a matter of congratulation, the terms in which the new eastern boundary of the Province is prescribed in the Bill appears to my Government to call for an earnest and vigorous protest on behalf of the Province of Ontario."

You will notice that Sir Oliver Mowat says in this despatch that what is indisputably in the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, my Government rejoice at the extension that is proposed to be given the Province of Manitoba. Now, no man—layman or jurist—will say that the lands we claim are not indisputably within the jurisdiction of the

Parliament of Canada. Therefore, we have still that approval and endorsement, dating from 1881, for the territory we ask for.

But that is not all. In another communication under date of February 18th, 1882, we find Sir Oliver Mowat, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, saying as follows:—

“With reference to your observations on the enlargement of the boundaries of Manitoba by the Act of last session, this Government has made no complaint of the extension of that Province by the addition to it of undisputed territory. On the contrary, in my despatch of the 15th March last it was observed that ‘so far as the territory to be comprised within the limits of the Province of Manitoba is clearly and indisputably within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, *my Government rejoice at the extension of that Province*, as affording a wider scope for the energies of its people and Government, and as giving to a large number of settlers in Keewatin and the North-West Territories the direct benefit of provincial and municipal government. But while the extension of the boundaries, in directions as to which there is no dispute, is matter of congratulation, the transfer of the disputed territory to that Province was strongly objected to, for reasons therein set forth.”

In this again Sir Oliver Mowat affirms his hearty approval of the extension of our boundaries in the direction where there is no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and he rejoices because it widens the scope for the energies of our people and gives us the benefit of a larger Provincial system.

But this does not complete Ontario's approval. Sir Oliver Mowat was the First Minister, the Attorney-General, a constitutional lawyer of undoubted ability, and his declaration was that anything that was within the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada, that we had claimed, they would be pleased to see us get. But on the ninth of March, 1882, they actually adopted a resolution approving of that portion of the territory we now claim, and the resolution that was moved on the ninth of March, 1882, reads as follows:—

“That the extension of Manitoba, by the Federal Act of last session, receives, so far as the territory added is undisputed, the hearty approval of the inhabitants of Ontario.”

This, I think, completes, rounds out and makes final my contention that Ontario has no claim—does not want—and, in fact, rejoices at the prospect of Manitoba getting the territory that we now ask for.

But let us follow on down, and we find, in a report that Sir Oliver Mowat made under date of the twenty-ninth of September, 1883, to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province—we find him saying as follows:—



"The Province of Manitoba has been, and must always be, regarded with much friendly interest in Ontario.

"When, in 1870, the Bill for the formation of the Province was before the Parliament of Canada, it had the supprt of Ontario members of all parties. When, in 1881, the Government of the Dominion proposed to extend the narrow limits at first assigned to the new Province, and to add to it 91,000 square miles of the undisputed territory, besides certain territory to which Ontario claimed title, the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, put on record the observation that 'so far as the territory to be comprised within the limits of the Province of Manitoba is clearly and indisputably within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, my Government rejoice at the extension of that Province, as affording a wider scope for the energies of its people and Government, and as giving to a large number of settlers in Keewatin and the North-West Territories the direct benefits of provincial and municipal government.'

"So, after the passing of the Act, the Legislative Assembly of this Province, by a resolution passed on the 9th March, 1882, on the motion of the undersigned, declared 'That the extension of Manitoba by the Federal Act receives, so far as the territory added is not in dispute, the hearty approval of the inhabitants of Ontario.'

Now, in my opinion, I have established conclusively that Ontario not only never claimed—as I have already said—never claimed, morally or in law, any proportion of the territory asked, but has declared in this formal way her approval of Manitoba having this area added to her limits.

I want to make one other statement of fact—as I believe it is a fact—and that is this: That no public man, or the Legislature of Ontario, or the press of the Province, have ever asked for this portion of Keewatin that we now ask for. It is true the Government of the day have asked for it, because they were invited to do so. I make this statement because I believe it is true: That the Government of Ontario could not secure the endorsement of a petition of the Legislature of Ontario, in view of what the record shows, asking for the lands that we now claim. I feel so confident that the public men of Ontario realize that there is nothing in common between Ontario as a whole and this portion of Keewatin that we are asking for, that they do not want it, although the Government of the day has asked for it.

The Government of Ontario seem anxious to circumscribe and limit the area and the influence of this Province. The Government of Ontario, by setting up a claim for this territory we are asking for, are doing what may result in so serious an estrangement between the two Prov-

inches as might be of grave consequences in the future. The motive that prompts them, I am unable to understand. What they would do with the area if they were to get it, I am unable to understand. They are to-day unable to keep in contentment and satisfaction the people in this western territory that they have now, and various meetings have been held in this western part of Ontario within the last year or two making bitter complaint as to the indifference of the eastern part of Ontario as to their needs and necessities.

Of the merits of the case I know nothing. I do not want to be considered as having any knowledge whatever other than the superficial knowledge that is gained from newspaper reports. But these are the facts, and I say on these facts the Legislature of Ontario would never petition the Parliament of Canada in a formal way for the territory we are asking for. That is my firm conviction.

In asking the House to petition the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada, I feel that I will get a most responsive reply, because we are asking for nothing that the people of any other Province want. We are asking for nothing that will do any other Province an injury or a wrong. We are asking for nothing that any other Province can use to advantage or profit, and therefore, instead of being opposed and bullied by the larger Provinces of the Dominion—larger in area, in population and wealth, many times greater than us—we should have sympathy, assistance, co-operation.

We are asking, not only for the enlargement of our boundaries, but we are asking for the same terms and conditions as have been given Alberta and Saskatchewan. We want no more than has been given them; we will accept no less and feel that justice has been done us.

I want to use a moment of time now in referring to the statements made by the Prime Minister of Canada, when questioned the other day as to what steps he had taken to secure our consent and approval as to terms and conditions and enlargement of the boundaries. He said that nothing had been done—that he proposed, if he is correctly reported, to introduce a Bill dealing with the matter, to pass it, and we could either leave it alone or accept it.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, the First Minister of Canada must have been misrepresented and misquoted! Surely the First Minister does not wish us to believe that he proposes to ignore the constitution of the country, which says most explicitly in the Imperial Act 34 and 35 Victoria, chapter 28, as follows:

“The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon

such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may with the like consent make provisions respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby."

This statute, as you will see, says that it is to be done upon terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the Legislature and the Parliament of Canada. The First Minister of Canada assumes, if he be correctly reported, to act upon representations made by other Legislatures.

I desire to point out that this Legislature has never spoken. This is the first declaration that it has made, and consequently the Government of Canada cannot over-ride a live Legislature with a dead one. And I would call the attention of the First Minister of Canada to a consideration of this fact, and ask him to allow this Legislature her constitutional right, the constitutional right that was given the Province of Quebec, as is shown in the following quotation, being a recital of the preamble when the boundaries of the Province of Quebec were changed:

"Whereas it has been agreed between the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec that the north-eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec shall be those hereinafter described, and the Legislature of Quebec has, by chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1898, expressed its consent that the Parliament of Canada should declare the said boundaries to be the north-western, northern and north-eastern limits of the Province."

“ Surely, small as we are in importance, in numbers and area, we nevertheless stand constitutionally in the same position as the great Province of Quebec, which is treated in a constitutional way, as shown in the quotation just read! All I am asking, and all this Legislature asks, is that we be given our constitutional right. It was given in the past, as the following will show, in connection with the 1881 Act:—

"Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed during the session thereof held in the present year of Her Majesty's reign and intituled 'An Act to provide for the Extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba,' the Legislature of that Province hath consented to the increase of the same by the alteration of its limits, as hereinafter enacted, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter enacted, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed."

But Sir Wilfrid proposed to deal with us differently, if he be correctly reported. I hope he is not correctly reported! I hope he will stand by the constitution, even though we get nothing; it is better to suffer in the right than to do wrong and have enjoyment for a season.

I believe now I have covered the case. I have shown our position from the beginning to the end. I have established that, beginning

with the first Parliament down to the last, we have continuously advocated increased boundaries. We have been consistent, we have been at times aggressive, but always sincere and honest. It is a matter that will affect the future of this Province for all time to come; it will materially affect the Dominion as a whole, as well. And therefore it is desirable that the question should now be settled upon principles that are fair and just to all.

We ask, as I have stated, for nothing that will injure anyone else. We ask that the terms and conditions be the same as apply to Alberta and Saskatchewan. I need not go into this argument. I do not want to use the figures to show how great is their advantage over ours; that may be used by some, but I shall not use them. But I think the broad statement of equality with Alberta and Saskatchewan, in view of what we have done as a Province in the way of pioneer work in the western country, is justified—that we are justified in asking for that equality.

I appeal to the House confidently for support of this petition, because on the result of our appeal the future must depend. Ten, twenty, thirty, forty—yea! fifty years hence, our actions undoubtedly will be quoted and reviewed. Just as we to-day are proud to quote the action of those early Manitobans, Messrs. Clarke, Howard and Royal, in which they ask for extended areas as including north to Hudson Bay, so we hope that those coming after us will feel that we are as much in earnest in this matter as were those who have preceded us thirty or thirty-five years.

It is not a question where men can differ and are justified in differing from any division or party, of creed or race; it is a question where all who are desirous of the promoting of Manitoba and the welfare of Canada can together join hands in securing a greater heritage, giving a larger scope to the energies of our people, a widened field of usefulness for our citizens, an opportunity to make and weld a stronger link binding the East to the West—in fact, putting a keystone into the arch of Confederation that will be the pride and glory of those who come after us, and that will give an impetus to the patriotic sentiment that pervades Canada to-day and that will force us on to greater efforts in founding, establishing and confirming a great British commonwealth here on the North American Continent.



Memorial

[Following is the Memorial which, by the resolution moved and spoken to by Hon. R. P. Roblin, has been forwarded to the Dominion House of Commons and the Senate.]

To the Honourable the Senate (or the House of Commons) of Canada,
in Parliament Assembled:

The Memorial of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba sheweth:

In consequence of the intimation in the Speech of His Excellency the Governor-General in opening the present session of the Parliament of Canada that it was proposed to introduce a measure for the purpose of enlarging the limits of the Provinces of Manitoba and other Provinces, we deem it wise and prudent to lay before you, for your consideration, Manitoba's position.

The present reputed area of the several Provinces of the Dominion is as below stated:

AREA OF PROVINCES.

	Square Miles.
Ontario	260,862
Quebec	351,873
Nova Scotia	21,428
New Brunswick	27,985
Manitoba	73,732
British Columbia	372,630
Prince Edward Island	2,184
Alberta	253,540
Saskatchewan	250,560

The Province of Manitoba entered the Confederation of Canada in the year 1870, and embraced an area of 13,500 square miles.

In the year 1881, as the result of there having been attracted to the Province during the period succeeding its creation a large influx of people, thereby largely increasing the population of the Province, and, with a view of encouraging and assisting in the opening up of hitherto undeveloped territory, the original contracted limits of the Province were, by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, enlarged by the addition of certain territory to the west, north and east, thus increasing the total area of the Province to 154,411 square miles.

The 1881 Act described the boundaries to be as follows:

"The Province of Manitoba shall be increased as hereinafter defined, that is to say, so that the boundaries thereof shall be as follows: 'Commencing at the intersection of the international boundary dividing Canada from the United States of America by the centre of the road allowance between the twenty-ninth and thirtieth ranges of townships lying west of the first principal meridian in the system of Dominion land surveys; thence northerly, following upon the said centre of the said road allowance as the same is or may hereafter be located, defining the said range line on the ground across townships one to

forty-four, both inclusive, to the intersection of the said centre of the said road allowance by the centre of the road allowance on the twelfth base line in the said system of Dominion land surveys; thence easterly along the said centre of the road allowance on the twelfth base line, following the same to its intersection by the easterly limit of the District of Keewatin, as defined by the Act thirty-ninth Victoria, chapter twenty-one, that is to say, to a point when the said centre of the road allowance on the twelfth base line would be intersected by a line drawn due north from where the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the aforesaid international boundary line dividing Canada from the United States of America; thence due south following upon the said line to the international boundary aforesaid; and thence westerly, following upon the said international boundary line dividing Canada from the United States of America to the place of beginning, and all the land embraces by the said description not now within the Province of Manitoba shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be added thereto, and the whole shall, from and after the said date, form and be the Province of Manitoba."

In the Senate, in which the measure was introduced, Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Bill (r) "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba." He said: "It was understood that I would give the explanations which were due to the House, with reference to this Bill, on this occasion, and while you, Mr. Speaker, were still in the Chair. The Province of Manitoba, as originally constituted, seems but a very small speck on the map of the great North-West. The Province extends 87 miles to the west of Winnipeg, 45 miles to the east of it and 102 miles to the north from the international boundary, and contains 13,464 square miles. The new boundaries proposed are as follows: On the west a line of 189 miles west of Winnipeg; on the east the Province will extend to the west limit of Ontario, wherever that may be; on the north to the 12th base line 264 miles north of the international boundary; and on the south by the international boundary, covering an area up to a line due from the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi, of 154,411 square miles, or something like 11 times its present area."

The stability of the addition to Manitoba of the territory to the east, however, depended upon as to how far west the true western boundary of the Province of Ontario extended, and, both Provinces claiming a part of the same territory, an issue was created, subsequently resulting in the contentions of Ontario being upheld by a decision of the Privy Council, rendered in 1884, and having the effect it was claimed, of reducing the area of Manitoba, contemplated and intended to be given by the said Act of the Parliament of Canada in 1881, from 154,411 square miles to 73,732 square miles, which is the present reputed area of the Province.

In the case before the Privy Council it was stated that:—

"It was agreed on the 15th of December, 1883, between Premier

Mowat, of Ontario, and Attorney-General Miller, of Manitoba, to have a provisional agreement between the two Governments for regulating the disputed territory, pending the reference of the whole question in dispute to the Privy Council in England. Appended to this agreement was the joint case agreed upon for submission to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

In referring to the case submitted to the Privy Council the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. John Beverley Robinson, in a communication addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, under date November 22nd, 1884, said:—

"That it is desirable to settle now and forever the whole westerly and northerly boundaries, and believes that the case, as it will be presented to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, will afford such material as is available for the further purpose referred to."

This communication further stated:—

"To expedite the matter I have had prepared a draft bill to carry into effect the decision, whether it is to be confined to what the Privy Council has expressly decided, or to cover the whole subject of the northerly as well as the westerly boundaries. I have the honor to enclose a copy of this bill for the consideration of your Government.

The Bill contained the following clause, as to the northerly boundary of Ontario: "And it is hereby further declared and enacted that the true northerly boundary of the said Province is as follows, that is to say, 'proceeding eastward from the point at which the before-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the said river (whether called by the name of the English River, or, as the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg), up to Lac Seul, or the Lonely Lake, to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along the middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the (Albany) river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves into the mouth of the said river on the southern shore of the Hudson Bay, commonly called James Bay, and thence along the said south shore easterly to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiskaming would strike the said south shore.'"

The award or decision of the Privy Council respecting the matters in issue was as follows:—

"That upon the evidence their lordships find the true boundary between the western part of the Province of Ontario and the south-eastern part of the Province of Manitoba to be so much of a line drawn to the Lake of the Woods, through the waters eastward of that lake and west of Long Lake, which divide British North America from the territory of the United States, and thence through the Lake of the Woods to the most northerly point of that lake as it runs northward from the United States boundary, and from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters

of the lake called Lake Seul, or Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods toward Lake Winnipeg; and their lordships find the true boundary between the same two Provinces to the north of Ontario and to the south of Manitoba, proceeding eastward from the point at which the above mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the names of the English River, or as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg), up to Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul, or the Lonely Lake, to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along the middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves, until it reaches a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Rivers Mississippi and Ohio, which form the boundary eastward of the Province of Manitoba.

"That without expressing an opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the concurrent legislation of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and of the Dominion of Canada (if such legislation should take place), their lordships think it desirable and most expedient that an Imperial Act of Parliament should be passed to make this decision binding and effectual."

Accordingly the boundaries of the Province of Ontario were fixed and declared by Imperial Act, 52-53 Vic., chapter 28, to be as set forth therein. This Act (which is also set forth in the Statutes of Canada and the Province of Ontario), is as follows:—

An Act to Declare the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada.

Whereas the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, have presented to Her Majesty the Queen the address set forth in the schedule to this Act, respecting the boundaries of the Province of Ontario;

And whereas the Government of the Province of Ontario have assented to the boundaries mentioned in that address;

And whereas such boundaries, as far as the Province of Ontario adjoins the Province of Quebec, are identical with those fixed by the proclamation of the Governor-General, issued in November, 1791, which have ever since existed;

And whereas such boundaries, as far as the Province of Ontario adjoins the Province of Manitoba, are identical with those found to be correct boundaries by a report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which Her Majesty the Queen-in-Council, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, ordered to be carried into execution;

And whereas it is expedient that the boundaries of the Province of Ontario should be declared by authority of Parliament, in accordance with the said address;

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889."

2. It is hereby declared that the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the Province of Ontario are those described in the address set forth in the schedule to this Act.

SCHEDULE.

Address to the Queen from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the request that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, declaring and providing the following to be the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the Province of Ontario, that is to say:— Commencing at the point where the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada strikes the western shores of Lake Superior, thence westerly along the said boundary to the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence along a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul or Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods into Lake Winnipeg, thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the before mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English River, or, as to the part below its confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg), up to Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul or Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves, to the shore of the part of Hudson Bay commonly known as James Bay, and thence south-easterly following upon the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiskaming would strike it, and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake, and thence due south along the said line of the head of the said lake, and thence through the middle channel of the said lake into Ottawa River, and thence descending along the middle of the main channel of the said river to the intersection by the prolongation of the western limits of the Seigneurie of Rigaud, such mid-channel being as indicated on a map of the Ottawa Ship Canal survey, made by Walter Shanly, C.E., and approved by order of the Governor-General-in-Council, dated the twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; and thence southerly following the said westerly boundary of the Seigneurie of Rigaud to the south-west angle of the said Seigneurie, and then southerly along the western boundary of the augmentation of the Township of Newton the north-west angle of the Seigneurie of Longueuil, and thence south-easterly along the south-western boundary of said Seigneurie of New Longueuil to a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, such line from the Ottawa River to Lake St. Francis being as indicated on a plan of the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada made in accordance with the Act, 23 Victoria, chapter 21, and approved by order of the Governor-General-in-Council, dated the 16th March, 1861.

At certain periods subsequent to the passage of the Dominion Act, in 1881, extending the limits of the Province, and before the decision of the Privy Council in 1884, upholding the contentions of Ontario as to the true western boundary line of that Province, as aforesaid, the Executive of the Government of Manitoba made repeated requests upon the Dominion Government for a further extension of the boundaries of Manitoba as far west as the one hundred and second meridian and northerly to Hudson Bay.

Respecting the latter, the late Honourable John Norquay, then Premier of the Province, in transmitting, on the 29th day of January, 1884, a minute of Council of the Executive Government of the Province, bearing date the 8th of March, 1883, to the Secretary of State for Canada, claiming, amongst other things, that the Province should be given a further extension of boundaries westerly and northerly, said:—

“Sir,—I have the honor to draw your attention to the memorandum of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, March 8th, 1883, and transmitted to the Department of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is attached hereto. In the above mentioned memorandum the desire is expressed that a further extension of the boundaries of Manitoba be granted northward to the Hudson Bay and westward to the one hundred and second meridian.”

Following up this communication the official records show that Mr. Norquay shortly afterwards proceeded to Ottawa to discuss with the Dominion authorities the various outstanding claims of the Province against the Dominion, and on the twelfth of February, 1884, submitted to certain members of the Dominion Executive, delegated for the purpose, certain proposals, in which the following was included:—

“That the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be extended northward so as to include Port Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and westward to the one hundred and second meridian.”

In an Order-in-Council passed by the Executive Council of the Province on April 4th, 1884, the following appears:—

“The Hudson Bay route had been to this country for over two hundred years the only medium of communication with the civilized world. It was the route by which early settlers, under Lord Selkirk, arrived in this country. Any sea port on the Hudson Bay will be nearer to Manitoba than to any other Province, and will in the near future be necessarily embraced within her municipal organizations.

“The inhabitants of Manitoba, especially the farming community, have a more direct interest at stake in the opening up of communication via Hudson Bay than the inhabitants or people of any other Province.”

On the 22nd of April, 1884, a resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province, deputing the members of the Executive to proceed to Ottawa to procure from the Government of Canada a settlement of the rights of the Province, and among other matters the delegates were instructed to urge appears the following:—

“AN EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.”

Following up this request a memorial was addressed by the Legislature in June, 1884, in which the following appears:—

“In reference to the extension of boundaries this House is of opinion that were the same conceded and a grant of the lands included in the territory so added handed over to the Province a material benefit would be secured by having a sea port on Hudson Bay. There

being no probability of any Province being formed between Manitoba and Hudson Bay, this extension could not interfere with the rights or ambitions of any other Province; and it having been the channel through which for over two centuries access was obtained to this country, that territory naturally belongs to Manitoba."

In the year 1901 the Legislature of the Province unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas the territorial area of the Province of Manitoba is small in comparison with the area of most of the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, while the machinery of government is as full and complete as would be necessary to govern and administer the affairs of a much larger territory; and

"Whereas there are districts adjacent to the Province of Manitoba that should be comprised within the limits thereof for the purpose of provincial autonomy; their agriculture, commercial and educational interests being in a great measure common, and a union thereof would tend to develop and strengthen the same; and

"Whereas, in the formation of the said adjacent territory into Provinces, it is advisable, in the public interests, to include in the Province of Manitoba as much of the area as possible consistent with economical administration;

"Therefore be it resolved, That a Memorial be presented to the Parliament of Canada, praying that the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be extended so as to include as much of the adjacent territory, for reasons aforesaid, as may be consistent with economical and efficient government and for the welfare and development of the people and territory therein comprised, having in view as one of the objects to be attained the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba northwards to Hudson Bay."

In the year 1902 the Legislature of the Province unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, in the year 1870, the Province of Manitoba was created, comprising what now may be described as townships one to seventeen, ranges one to eleven east and west of the first principal meridian, according to Dominion survey; and

"Whereas the said boundaries of the Province, in the year 1881, were extended or enlarged so as to comprise as a whole townships one to forty-four, in ranges one to twenty-nine west, and east to the westerly boundary of Ontario, which westerly boundary was understood to be in a line due north from the international boundary and passing some distance east of Port Arthur, and thus giving the Province of Manitoba a port on Lake Superior, and so increasing its area from 13,464 square miles to 154,411 square miles, but, unfortunately, as a result of the litigation respecting the boundary between this Province and the Province of Ontario, the said area was reduced by upwards of 100,000 square miles from that which this Province had looked for; and

"Whereas the North-West Territories comprise all the territory formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, save and except that embraced within Manitoba and the Districts of Keewatin and Yukon, otherwise and more fully described as the Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca, Mackenzie and Franklin; and

"Whereas the area of the Province of Manitoba, exclusive of water is approximating sixty thousand square miles, and within the combined area of the North-West Territories are comprised millions of square miles; and

"Whereas the large increase of population of Manitoba denotes, as the fact is, that rapid strides of advancement have been accomplished in the Province since the creation thereof, and that the limited area of its boundaries may be, until expansion shall have been effected by the addition of further territory, a serious drawback to further development; and

"Whereas it is believed that the extension of the boundaries of the Province, so as to embrace and include a portion of the eastern portion of the Districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, in the North-West Territories, and northward to Hudson Bay, would largely tend to the material advantage of both Manitoba and of those persons within and that may hereafter become residents of the said proposed extended territory; and

"Whereas the Province of Manitoba possesses legislative powers and advantages of an educational, commercial, benevolent and charitable character not at present possessed or enjoyed by the North-West Territories; and

"Whereas the larger area within the North-West Territories, scattered settlements, diversity of interests, inadequate revenue for substantial development, limited railway facilities, cannot but seriously impair and retard the growth and welfare thereof, making it desirable, therefore, that a portion of the said area should be attached to and become a part of the Province of Manitoba, where, as aforesaid, more favorable conditions exist for material advancement; and

"Whereas similarity of interests, agricultural and otherwise, between the Province of Manitoba and the proposed extended territory renders the accomplishment of such extension as aforesaid of paramount importance to both; and

"Whereas the addition of a portion of the area of the North-West Territories to the Province of Manitoba, as aforesaid, does not present financial or other difficulties incapable of amicable, satisfactory and equitable adjustment,

"Therefore let it be resolved,

"1. That this House is of the opinion that it is desirable, both in the interests and for the welfare of the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, that the area of the former should be increased by an extension of boundaries so as to embrace and include a portion of the Districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan and northwards to Hudson Bay;

"2. That a committee, consisting of such members of this House as are of the Executive Council, and the Hon. Messieurs Greenway and Mickle and Mr. Burrows be appointed to make all due enquiries into all and singular the best means of bringing about the said object and to ascertain the most favorable terms and conditions upon which the boundaries of the Province may be so extended;

"3. That for the purposes aforesaid the said committee may adopt such means as may be deemed expedient in the premises;

"4. That the said committee have power and authority to confer with the Executive of the Dominion and North-West Governments and such other persons, or committee of persons, touching any matter or thing respecting the said enquiry, as may be thought advisable."

Resolutions in similar terms were also unanimously adopted by the Legislature of the Province in the years 1905 and 1906, in part as follows:

"Whereas this House desires to re-affirm the foregoing resolution, believing, as it does, that the early extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba westward and northward to Hudson Bay is of the highest importance to the interests of the Province and the territory proposed to be added,

"Therefore let it be resolved,

"1. That an humble address, setting forth the allegations set forth in the foregoing resolutions previously adopted by this House, with such other data as the exigency of the case may require, be prepared by such members of this House as comprise the Executive, and presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to take such action as shall result in the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba being extended westward and northward to Hudson Bay at an early date."

No notice of any kind, formal or otherwise, was taken by the Dominion authorities of the resolutions and the memorials founded thereon, adopted and authorized by the Legislature in the years 1901 and 1902.

To the memorial authorized by resolution of the Legislature in 1905, an invitation was extended by the Premier of Canada, on the fourteenth day of February, 1905, to representatives of the Province to go to Ottawa and discuss with himself and colleagues the extension of boundaries asked for. Accordingly two members of the Executive of the Province proceeded to Ottawa, and, on the eighteenth day of February, 1905, discussed the subject with certain of the Dominion Executive, including the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, pointing out the strong claims of the Province in the premises. It appears from the records of this conference that a reply to the representations of the Province, as to the claims made and presented by them, was promised within three or four days by Sir Wilfrid. No reply, however, being forthcoming, as promised, and Sir Wilfrid having in the meantime introduced in the House of Commons the North-West Autonomy Bills, and made certain remarks as to what the policy of his Government was respecting the claims of Manitoba, the delegates forwarded a communication, addressed to him, as follows:—

"Russell House, Ottawa, February 23, 1905.

"Sir,—As we find it necessary to leave Ottawa tomorrow, we desire to refer to our interview of Friday, the 18th, respecting Manitoba's claim for extension of her boundaries westward and northward, when you were good enough to suggest that if we remain here for three or four days, you would then be in a position to give us an answer respecting same. Up to the present time, however, we have heard nothing further from you excepting your statement in Parliament on Tuesday last, when introducing your Autonomy Bills, which we presume represents your fixed and final decision as to our western boundary.

"In view of Manitoba's strong claims, as presented to you in the memorial unanimously passed by our Legislature, and supported and supplemented in our interview, we must enter, on behalf of the Province, our firm protest against your decision in refusing to grant the prayer of our request for the extension of our boundaries westward, and exceedingly regret that apparently local considerations have deprived Manitoba of what she rightfully regards as a most just claim.

"Respecting extension northward, we most respectfully urge upon you that this should engage your consideration and attention during the present session. We, of course, most emphatically deny the right of Quebec and Ontario having anything to say in respect to the extension of our boundaries northward in the Keewatin District to the shores of the Hudson Bay. This district has been so long attached to Manitoba that it is impossible to conceive how Quebec and Ontario, who already have their boundaries north of James Bay, could advance any claim worthy of consideration that would necessitate delay in attaching this territory immediately to our Province. We regard this as exclusively a matter of settlement between your Government and Manitoba.

"We sincerely trust that, upon further consideration, you may set your way clear to grant the request we make on behalf of the united Province.

"Yours faithfully,

"R. ROGERS.

"C. H. CAMPBELL."

In introducing, in the House of Commons on February 21st, 1905, the North-West Autonomy Bills, Sir Wilfrid spoke as follows regarding the claim of the Province for an extension of boundaries northward to Hudson Bay:

"But, sir, there is another demand of the Province of Manitoba which, I think, is entitled to fair consideration. Manitoba has asked to have her territory extended to the shores of Hudson Bay, and this is a prayer which seems to me entitled to a fair hearing. But the Province of Manitoba is not the only one whose territory could be extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. The Province of Ontario would have the same right; the Province of Quebec would also have that right, and the new Province of Saskatchewan would have an equal right to have her territory extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. Therefore, in the project we have to present to the House today, instead of including in the Province of Saskatchewan that portion of territory lying north of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, we propose to leave that outside to

be included neither in Saskatchewan nor in Manitoba, but to be dealt with at some future day. 'And I may say at once that I have the authority of my colleagues to make the announcement that we propose to invite the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, the Province of Manitoba and the Province of Saskatchewan to meet us here to decide whether or not it is advisable that the limits of any of these Provinces should be extended to the shores of Hudson Bay, and, if so, in what manner it should be done.'

On March 2nd, 1905, the Premier of Ontario addressed the following communication to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"My dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—I have noticed several statements in the press of the Province during the past week, referring to an alleged proposed division by the Dominion among the Provinces of the territory lying to the south and west of James Bay and Hudson Bay, are known as the Territory of Keewatin.

"Presumably, the Province of Ontario should be entitled to a large portion of this territory, and should be heard with reference to any proposed division of it.

"Assuming that such a division is in contemplation I respectfully and earnestly urge upon you that, before the details of such division be decided upon, or even considered, the Province of Ontario be allowed to submit to the Dominion Government, for consideration with reference to such proposed division, its claim to that portion of such territory as it may fairly urge shall be allotted to it."

To which Sir Wilfrid, on March 4th, 1905, replied to Mr. Whitney as follows:

"My dear Mr. Whitney:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2nd of March. You have anticipated the action which I intend to take. The Province of Manitoba has asked us to have its territory extended to Hudson Bay. It seems to me that this is a matter in which the Province of Ontario might have an interest. I will ask the Secretary of State to send you an official copy of the claim of Manitoba. In the meantime I send you one under cover."

On the 21st of March, 1905, the following appears in the Speech from the Throne, delivered at the opening of the Ontario Legislature:

"A short time ago it was brought to the attention of my Ministers that the Government of Manitoba had made application to the Dominion Government for an extension of the boundaries of that Province northward to the shore of Hudson Bay, and also that the Federal Government might possibly be willing to divide it between and transfer to the contiguous Provinces the territory lying west, south and east of Hudson Bay and James Bay. My Ministers at once put themselves in communication with the Federal Government, and respectfully urged that, before the details of any such division of territory should be decided upon, or even considered, the Government of this Province should be allowed to submit for consideration, with reference to such proposed division, its claim to that portion of territory which the Province might fairly urge should be allotted to it. I am pleased to inform you that a satisfactory answer has been received from the Premier of Canada, and that we are now, perhaps, entitled to hope and expect that a very large portion of the vast territory lying north of the present northern boun-

dary of Ontario, believed to be rich in minerals, and extending to the southerly and westerly shores of Hudson Bay, will be included within the boundaries of our Province."

On the 29th of March, 1905, a reply was received by the Province from the Privy Council of the Dominion to the memorial of the Province, dated 9th January, 1905 (prepared and forwarded pursuant to the resolution of the Legislature of the Province at the Session of 1905), as follows:

" 21st March, 1905.

" The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Memorial, dated 19th January, 1905, of the Provincial Government of Manitoba, praying for an extension of the boundaries of the Province westward, to include a portion of the present Districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan and northward to Hudson Bay.

" The Committee observe that this request is not new, and they wish to recall that more than twenty years ago the Legislature of Manitoba addressed a memorial to the Governor-General-in-Council, embodying several petitions, one of which related to the extension of the boundaries of the Province in a westerly direction;

" The Committee observe that the Ministry of the day declare themselves unable to assent to this proposal. Their reasons are embodied in a minute to the Privy Council dated April, 1884, which may be conveniently reproduced here:

" The boundaries of Manitoba were originally fixed at the instance of the delegates from that Province, who came to Ottawa in the year 1870 to adjust with the Government of Canada the terms upon which Manitoba was to enter the confederation of Her Majesty's North America provinces.

" The limits then agreed to embrace an area of about 9,500,000 acres. In the year 1881 these limits were enlarged and territory added to the west and north, making the total area of the Province 96,000,000 acres, or 150,000 square miles.

" In the same year the true western boundary of Ontario was fixed as the eastern limit of Manitoba, which may add largely to the area of the Province. The further enlargement now asked for by Manitoba would add about 180,000 square miles to the already large area of the Province, and would be viewed with disfavor as well by the old Provinces as by the new Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca, which have been created in the North-West Territories, and which will ultimately become Provinces of the Dominion. It would largely add to the expenses of the Government without increasing the resources of Manitoba, already pronounced by the Government of the Province to be insufficient to meet its normal and necessary expenditure.

" The Committee, under these circumstances, humbly submit to Your Excellency that it is not expedient to alter the boundaries of the Province as prayed for.

" The Committee submit that these considerations, which appeared conclusive to the Government of Canada in 1884, do not, it is true, possess any considerable force when looked upon from the standpoint of the present condition of affairs. The settlement of the boundary of

Ontario did not bring about the anticipated increase in the area of Manitoba, and it has not been deemed wise to erect the provisional Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Athabasca into four separate Provinces. On the contrary, the measure now before Parliament provides for the division of the Territories into two Provinces, thus leaving an undeniable disparity between the area of the two Provinces about to be created and the area of the Province of Manitoba.

"The Committee of the Privy Council submit that, notwithstanding that they have the utmost sympathy with the desire of the Province of Manitoba to increase its area, it must be recognized that circumstances have been greatly changed since 1881. When the addition was made to the Province of Manitoba of what is known as the 'added territory' in the year 1881, there existed no serious obstacle to the extension of the boundary of Manitoba at that time from one to two hundred miles further westward. Unfortunately for the solution of the question in the manner desired by the Province of Manitoba conditions have materially changed since that date. The strip of territory which lies in the proposed Province of Saskatchewan immediately to the westward of the boundary of Manitoba, is one of the most thickly settled districts in the North-West Territories. It is not in the position that it was in 1881, but, on the contrary, it is now a settled country with defined and well established institutions, occupied by people who have in the main resided upon their present locations sufficiently long to become owners of the property which they occupy.

"The Committee further submit that all information in their hands or available indicates that the people occupying the strip of territory in question may be said to be unanimously and determinedly opposed to being united with the Province of Manitoba.

"The Committee do not propose to discuss the reasons for the existence of such sentiment nor whether there are just grounds for its existence or not.

"The Committee submit that in corroboration of the view above expressed, a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories passed on the 20th May, 1901, may be cited. It is not suggested that the resolution of the Assembly should be regarded as conclusively deciding the question for the Government of Canada, but it may be cited as indicating what the Legislative Assembly thought of the proposition which is now being considered.

"This House is strongly opposed to any further extension of the western boundary of the Province of Manitoba, and in the opinion of the House any such extension would be opposed to the wishes and detrimental to the interests, not only of any portion of the Territories more directly affected thereby, but of the Territories as a whole.

"The Committee desires, nevertheless, to observe that the arguments above advanced and the resolution of the North-West Legislature above referred to, have reference solely to the westerly extension. These objections do not seem to have been urged against an enlargement of Manitoba's boundaries towards the north, and it has been with a view to the future consideration of such a proposal that the present Ministry did not by the measure now before Parliament include within

the proposed limits of the new Province of Saskatchewan, the north-eastern portion of the provisional district of that name, or the eastern portion of Athabasca.

"The Committee are likewise of the opinion that the desire of the Province of Manitoba for an extension of its boundaries to the shores of Hudson Bay is not an unreasonable one, and they suggest that when the measure now before Parliament for the formation of the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are disposed of, the subject of such an extension of the boundaries of Manitoba might profitably be considered.

"It is possible that, in this connection, questions may arise which concern other Provinces, inasmuch as the territories lying to the north of other Provinces may be made the subject of requests of a character similar to that of the Province of Manitoba in the present case.

"The Committee, therefore, recommend that at a convenient date after the formation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the request of the Province of Manitoba for an extension northward be taken up, with the object of coming to a speedy conclusion, and trust that this suggestion may be acceptable to the Government of the Province of Manitoba, whose welfare and development the present Ministry desire to promote in every way compatible with their obligations towards the other Provinces of the Dominion.

"The Committee advise that a copy of this minute be communicated to the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba and Ontario, and at a later date to the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, for the information of their respective Governments.

"All of which is respectfully submitted for approval,

"JOHN J. McGEE,

"Clerk of the Privy Council."

On the first day of April, 1905, the following reply thereto was made by the Province:

"The Executive of the Government of Manitoba have had under consideration the reply of the Privy Council of Canada, bearing date March 31st, 1905, to the memorial of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1905, desire to re-affirm the position taken by them on behalf of the Province of Manitoba, and to strongly protest against the delay in action now proposed by the minute of Council, bearing date the twenty-first day of March, 1905, and object to the intervention of parties not concerned in the territory asked for.

"The Executive of the Government further observe that the territory westerly and northerly now asked for by the Province of Manitoba is entirely comprised within the area acquired from the Imperial Government after the surrender of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights and did not form part of Old Canada, to have their territory added to therefrom at the expense of Manitoba, or their right of consultation as to its disposition.

"The Government of Manitoba further observe that the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech introducing the Bills to create the proposed Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, used the following language:

"But, sir, there is another demand of the Province of Manitoba, which, I think, is entitled to fair consideration. Manitoba has asked to have her territory extended to the shore of Hudson Bay, and this is a prayer which seems to me to be entitled to a fair hearing. But the Province of Manitoba is not the only one whose territory could be extended towards Hudson Bay. The Province of Ontario would have the same right; the Province of Quebec would also have that right, and the new Province of Saskatchewan would have an equal right to have her territory extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. Therefore, in the project which we have to present to the House today, instead of including in the Province of Saskatchewan that portion of territory lying north of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, we propose to leave that outside, to be included neither in Saskatchewan nor in Manitoba, but to be dealt with at a future day. And I may say at once that I have the authority of my colleagues to make the announcement that we propose to invite the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, the Province of Manitoba, and the Province of Saskatchewan to meet us here to decide whether or not it is advisable that the limits of any of these Provinces should be extended to the shores of Hudson Bay, and, if so, in what manner it should be done."

"The Government of Manitoba cannot accede to the statement that these Provinces have any right to decide on the merits of the claim set up by the Province of Manitoba, for the following amongst other reasons:—The territory did not form part of Old Canada; Quebec and Ontario now border on that part of Hudson Bay called James Bay, and the proposed Province of Saskatchewan is now being created largely out of territory which Manitoba has claimed since 1884, and which was withheld because Manitoba was then supposed to go easterly to the ninetieth meridian.

"The Province of Manitoba considers that there would be equally as much ground for this Province being called into conference with the Province of Quebec on the disposition of Ungava, as for Quebec or Ontario being called into conference with us on the disposition of territory now being asked for by the Province of Manitoba;

"The Executive further observe that in the year 1881, when Manitoba's boundaries were enlarged, it was the fixed determination of the Government of Canada to give to the Province of Manitoba an area somewhat similar to the Eastern Provinces, approximately one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, the easterly boundary presumably being the ninetieth meridian.

"And the Executive further observe that, in the year 1882, the Province of Manitoba further urged the extension of its boundaries. And at the time of the minute of Council referred to, dated 1st April, 1884, the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba had not been

determined, and Manitoba had not had its territory lessened by the boundary award, and in the opinion of the Executive the minute instead of affording justification to the now proposed action of the Dominion Government, constitutes, in addition to the other strong claims advanced by Manitoba for extension, a strong argument for the immediate granting of the request of the Province of Manitoba.

"The Province of Manitoba, through its people and Government, have contributed largely to the development and advancement of the territory now asked for, and the settlement of people which has taken place has been with the full knowledge of the claims of Manitoba for extension of its territory, and the Government cannot too strongly protest against the injustice being done to Manitoba in this respect, and the inequality in territory is openly manifest to everyone.

"The disposition of the territory is a matter entirely within the competence of the Government of Canada, who can determine the territory to be added, and we must respectfully press for the decision of the Government of Canada thereon.

"The Government of Manitoba can see no good reason justifying the proposed conference, and reserves to itself and the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, all and every constitutional action, should the injustice and inequality be not speedily remedied.

"The Government of Manitoba, in conclusion, exceedingly regret that in their judgment the circumstances compel them to use the strong and urgent language contained in this reply."

At the 1905 session of the Parliament of Canada, Acts were passed (being assented to on the twentieth day of July, 1905) creating and providing for the Government of the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and defining the limits thereof, and "The North-West Territories Act" was amended by providing that thereafter the North-West Territories should comprise all the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories, except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the District of Keewatin and the Yukon Territory. No provision, however, was made for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba.

The North-West Territories above referred to formerly comprised all the north-western territory, with the exception of Manitoba and the District of Keewatin. (See chapter 25, 43 Vic., sec. 2, Statutes of Canada, also Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 53, section 3.) The limits of the District of Keewatin and provisions for the government thereof, prior to the inclusion of said territory within the North-West Territories, hereinafter alluded to, are as set forth in chapter 21, 39 Vic., chapter 6, 40 Vic., Statutes of Canada, and chapter 53, Revised Statutes of Canada.

By the terms of the said Keewatin Act the territory embraced therein, up to the time of the inclusion of said territory in the North-West Territories, as aforesaid, and hereinafter referred to, was presided over, for a period covering approximately twenty years, as Lieu-

tenant-Governor, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and to a very large extent the said territory was subject to Provincial authority.

The said territory, comprised within what was formerly known as the District of Keewatin, consists of an area of wide domain and rugged characteristics, and is therefore very sparsely settled.

In the said "Keewatin Act," after setting forth the territorial extent thereof, there appears immediately thereafter the following proviso:

"Provided always that the Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette*, at any time when it appears to the public advantage so to do, detach any portion of the said district therefrom and re-annex it to that part of the North-West Territories of Canada to which it is re-annexed."

On the twenty-fourth day of July, 1905, the following Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Executive, whereby the whole of the territory comprised within the District of Keewatin was included in the North-West Territories:

Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

A POWER, Acting Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada. WHEREAS it is, in and by the Act, chapter fifty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, commonly known as "The Keewatin Act," amongst other things, in effect enacted, that our Governor-in-Council may at any time when it appears to the public advantage so to do, detach any portion of the District of Keewatin therefrom and re-annex it to that part of the North-West Territories of Canada not included in the said District, and that portion so detached shall then be subject to the same government and laws as that part of the North-West Territories of Canada to which it is re-annexed:

And whereas it has become expedient that the said District of Keewatin should be again annexed to and made subject to the same government and laws as the North-West Territories;

Now therefore know ye that, by and with the advice of our Privy Council of Canada, and under and by virtue of the powers by the said in part recited Act, and of all and every power and power in that behalf in any manner otherwise in us vested, we do by these presents proclaim and declare that on, from and after the first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, the whole of the said District of Keewatin shall be annexed to that part of the North-West Territories not included in the said District;

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount of Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., Governor-General of Canada, at our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and in the fifth year of our reign.

By command,

P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

It will be noted that this Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Privy Council on the twenty-fourth day of July, A.D. 1905, or four days after the Act amending "The North-West Territories

Act" was assented to (20th July, 1905), which declared that the North-West Territories should comprise Rupert's Land and all the north-western territory, except such portions thereof as comprised the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the District of Keewatin and the Yukon Territory.

In the months of September and October, 1906, the Government of Manitoba again presented the claims of the Province for an extension of boundaries, contained in two special Orders-in-Council, which were duly forwarded to the Federal authorities. By invitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representatives of the Government of Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan met certain members of the Dominion Executive at Ottawa in the latter part of the said year, 1906, and again presented their several claims. Up to the present time, however, no legislative action by the Dominion Parliament has been taken regarding the claim of Manitoba for an extension of boundaries.

Inasmuch as the present claim of Manitoba is to a large portion of the Keewatin Territory, certain data is reproduced as showing that the claim of this Province thereto is abundantly superior to that of either of the Provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan.

It is submitted that the passage of the Keewatin Act by the Parliament of Canada in 1876, whereby a portion of the North-West Territories, north and east of Manitoba, was detached and created a separate District, was merely a provisional arrangement pending the settlement of the true limits of the Province of Ontario, and that the intention was, when such settlement should occur, to enlarge the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. In support of this contention the following is quoted from the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in introducing the Keewatin Bill in the House of Commons in 1876. Mr. Mackenzie said:

"We find that there is likely to be a good deal of inconvenience from the North-West Territories, including all that portion of our country east of Manitoba and west of the boundary of Ontario. The Province of Manitoba wishes to increase its boundaries northward, westward and eastward; but, until the question is decided as to where the limits of Ontario may ultimately be fixed, it is impossible to take any steps towards enlarging the boundaries of that Province without the risk of having it re-considered at the very next session. As soon as the boundary between the Dominion and Ontario is settled in that quarter the probability is that Manitoba will have its limits enlarged. The Government of that Province have sought to have its boundaries enlarged at the present time, but we felt it would be inconvenient to have this done in the east at the present time without knowing the precise place to which we would go. This is simply a provisional arrangement which will come to an end as soon as we have the boundary settled. The Bill is only temporary in its character."

It is further pointed out that the intention of the Keewatin Act, at the time of the passage thereof, was to place the administration of the affairs of the Keewatin Territory in the meantime practically in the Province of Manitoba, through its Lieutenant-Governor, without intervention. Mr. Mackenzie said:

"I have thought it advisable on the whole to detach a portion of the country immediately to the north and east of Manitoba from the North-West Territories proper, and to have its affairs administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba without the intervention of any council and without incurring any expense whatever. The intention is simply to appoint the Governor of Manitoba to govern the territory immediately east and north of the present Province—to detach, in other words, all that portion known as the North-West Territory east of Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis, and to create a new territory, which shall in the meantime be governed by the Governor of Manitoba. It is uncertain when we may have the boundary on the west and north sides of Ontario determined. The boundaries of the North-West Territories on the east are equally uncertain, and it is considered desirable, in the interest of the good government of the country, that we should have this arrangement made. As soon as the western boundary of Ontario is determined, and if the Province of Manitoba take no action for the enlargement of the boundaries of that Province, another arrangement may be made."

It is therefore manifest that the creation of Keewatin was merely for a temporary purpose, and that the intention was to place the administration of affairs therein in the Province of Manitoba, through the medium of the Lieutenant-Governor, until the true boundaries of Ontario were ascertained, and then to extend the boundaries of Manitoba. In no stage of the proceedings was it ever intimated, claimed or suggested, that any part of the said territory should be included in the Province of Ontario.

Between the period of the passage of the Keewatin Act and the Act of 1881, extending the boundaries of the Province, the claim of the Province for increased area was continuously urged upon the Federal authorities; it was stated to be problematical as to when the boundary dispute between Ontario and the Dominion would be determined, and that this should not be a bar to the much needed expansion of Manitoba.

Accordingly, as previously pointed out, in the year 1881 the Parliament of Canada enlarged the limits of the Province to comprise 154,411 square miles, 39,000 square miles of which was in the disputed territory claimed by Ontario, and over 40,000 square miles thereof in the Keewatin District, east of Manitoba and north of the Albany River, and undisputed by Ontario. Objection was taken by the Province of Ontario to the inclusion within the limits of Manitoba of any part of the disputed territory, and the same formed the subject of voluminous correspondence between the Province of Ontario and the Government of Canada. The first communication on the subject was addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to the Secretary of State in March, 1881, pointing out the objections of the Province of Ontario, and requesting that the extension of Manitoba eastward be left until it was decided that the territory did not belong to Ontario. In this communication the following statement appears:

"So far as the territory to be comprised within the limits of the Province of Manitoba is clearly and indisputably within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, my Government rejoice at the extension of that Province, as affording a wider scope for the energies of its people and Government, and as giving to a large number of settlers in Keewatin and the North-West Territories the direct benefits of provincial and municipal government. But while the extension of the boundaries, in directions as to which there is no dispute, is a matter of congratulation, the terms in which the new eastern boundary of the Province is described in the Bill appears to my Government to call for an earnest and vigorous protest on behalf of the Province of Ontario."

In a subsequent communication from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to the Secretary of State, under date the 18th February, 1882, the following appears:

"With reference to your observations on the enlargement of the boundaries of Manitoba by the Act of last session, this Government has made no complaint of the extension of that Province by the addition to it of undisputed territory. On the contrary, in my despatch of the 15th March last it was observed that 'so far as the territory to be comprised within the limits of the Province of Manitoba is clearly and indisputably within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, my Government rejoice at the extension of that Province, as affording a wider scope for the energies of its people and Government, and as giving to a large number of settlers in Keewatin and the North-West Territories the direct benefit of provincial and municipal government. But while the extension of the boundaries, in directions as to which there is no dispute, is matter of congratulation, the transfer of the disputed territory to that Province was strongly objected to, for reasons therein set forth.'

On the 9th of March, 1882, the following appears in a resolution adopted by the Ontario Legislature:

"That the extension of Manitoba, by the Federal Act of last session, receives, so far as the territory added is undisputed, the hearty approval of the inhabitants of Ontario."

In a report of the Attorney-General of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat, to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, dated the 29th September, 1883, the following appears:

"The Province of Manitoba has been, and must always be, regarded with much friendly interest in Ontario.

"When, in 1870, the Bill for the formation of the Province was before the Parliament of Canada, it had the support of Ontario members of all parties. When in 1881 the Government of the Dominion proposed to extend the narrow limits at first assigned to the new Province, and to add to it 91,000 square miles of the undisputed territory, besides certain territory to which Ontario claimed title, the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province in a despatch to the Secretary of State, put on record the

observation that 'so far as the territory to be comprised within the limits of the Province of Manitoba is clearly and indisputably within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada my Government rejoice at the extension of that Province, as affording a wider scope for the energies of its people and Government, and as giving to a large number of settlers in Keewatin and the North-West Territories the direct benefits of provincial and municipal government.'

"So, after the passing of the Act, the Legislative Assembly of this Province, by a resolution passed on the 9th March, 1882, on the motion of the undersigned, declared. 'That the extension of Manitoba by the Federal Act receives, so far as the territory added is not in dispute, the hearty approval of the inhabitants of Ontario.'

It is stoutly submitted that the foregoing shows conclusively:

First.—That the constitution or formation of the District of Keewatin was for temporary purposes only, and with the view of ultimately embracing a large area thereof within the Province of Manitoba, and—

Secondly.—That the Province of Ontario, up to the time of the communication of Mr. Whitney to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the 2nd of March, 1905, claiming consideration for Ontario in any division of the Keewatin territory, never made any claim to any part of said territory, but, on the other hand, heartily approved and rejoiced in the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba in the undisputed area of Keewatin.

It is pointed out in support of the claims of Manitoba for further territory that the Province of Ontario has been increased in area since Confederation from 109,480 to 260,862 square miles, and Quebec from 193,355 to 351,873 square miles, while, as the result of the boundary decision in 1884, Manitoba has at the present time 80,679 square miles less than was given to it in 1881, over twenty-five years ago; and further, that the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have each been given, approximately, 175,000 square miles of area more than Manitoba, notwithstanding that Manitoba has a population greatly in excess of either of those Provinces.

In the year 1881 the Province of Manitoba, with a population of 62,260, was deemed entitled to an increase of boundaries, and, it is submitted, and cannot be denied, that at the present time the justice of the claim for increased area is immeasurably augmented.

Upon the discussion of the Boundaries Bill in 1881, Mr. Blake said:

"I am not opposed to an extension of the limits of the Province of Manitoba. I believe it to be extremely important that a province with a very small population should not be entrusted with an area inordinate, relatively, to its existing population. But none of these considerations, to my mind, lead to the conclusion that we ought to hesitate in enlarging the boundaries of Manitoba."

It requires no enlargement to demonstrate that the opinion of Mr. Blake in 1881, that there should be no hesitation in enlarging the boundaries of Manitoba, has increased a thousand fold in 1906, even

to the extent of justifying the statement that without such enlargement Manitoba cannot be deemed or designated other than the dwarfed Province of Confederation.

It is pointed out that, both before and after the increased area given the Province in 1881, further extensions were asked for. In reply to a request in 1884 for an extension westward and northward the Privy Council of Canada, in a minute of Council dated 1st April, 1884, declined to accede to the request, largely on the ground that the enlargement asked for would add 180,000 square miles to the Province (the boundary eastward had not then been determined, and hence it was assumed that the territory given to Manitoba to the east and north, part of which was lost to Manitoba by virtue of the award, was in fact possessed by Manitoba), and there is the strongest probability that had the true area of the Province only been then what it is today, 73,732 square miles, the extensions asked for would have been favorably viewed by the Federal authorities.

This fact, together with the further one, that by reason of the boundary awarded Manitoba it is claimed lost over 39,000 square miles of territory, constitute the strongest of reasons that the reputed loss of territory thereby sustained should be made up to the Province and supplemented by additional territory to commensurate to the important position of the Province as a constituent part of the Dominion of Canada.

A careful examination of the official records shows the claim of the Province for enlargement has been incessant, and that the result of all endeavors has been but to increase the area of the Province from 13,500 square miles to 73,732, an addition of only 60,232 square miles, notwithstanding the population has increased from 17,000 to, approximately, 400,000 souls, and the fact that Manitoba has become the third largest revenue contributing Province to the Dominion exchequer. These truths prevail, and the policy of the Federal authorities up to the present time, in not upholding and placing Manitoba on something like as fair a footing as the other Provinces, in the matter of area, as is amply merited and the circumstances warrant, is inexplicable.

It is maintained that the claim of the Province of Ontario to any part of the Keewatin territory is of the most recent origin, and has no merit or stability whatsoever. As has been shown, that Province throughout all the stages of the boundaries dispute conceded and admitted that Manitoba was entitled to undisturbed enlargement in that territory, and was careful, both before and after the award of the Privy Council, that the result of the decision would be that a full and final adjustment of the westerly and northerly boundaries of Ontario would ensue.

In support of this latter statement below is given extracts from certain communications of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to the Secretary of State:

“18th February, 1882.

“But I am advised that no provisional arrangement would be so

satisfactory, or so beneficial, to the development and settlement of the territory, the maintenance of order, and the due administration of justice therein as the just course of obtaining, without delay, by proper legislation from the Federal Parliament and the Legislature of Manitoba, *the recognition of the award as a final adjustment of the boundaries of this Province.*"

"22nd November, 1884.

"It is desirable that the decision of the most Honourable the Privy Council on the long-pending boundary dispute should be confirmed by legislation at the present session of the Imperial Parliament, and it is presumed that a request to that effect by the Dominion Government, through His Excellency the Governor-General, would, if properly communicated, probably facilitate the immediate passing of such an Act.

"My Government, therefore, desire very earnestly to press your Government to take, without further delay, the necessary steps for this purpose, if these have not been already taken. You are aware that their lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reported to Her Majesty their opinion, 'that it was desirable and most expedient that an Imperial Act of Parliament should be passed to make their decision binding and effectual.'

"I take this opportunity of saying that I would be glad if your Government would consent to the whole northerly boundary being included in the Act. I think that the Dominion Government will agree with mine, that the Privy Council, having decided in accordance with the award as respects our westerly boundary and as respects the westerly part of our northerly boundary, the grounds of the decision at which they arrive involve a decision as to the remainder of the northerly boundary, in accordance with the award.

"May I remind you that the request of my Government, communicated in my despatch of 31st January last, that the reference to the Privy Council which this Province and the Province of Manitoba had agreed on should be extended, *so as to embrace the whole subject of the northerly as well as the westerly boundaries of the Province*, was approved of by your Government in March last, and communicated to me by your despatch of the 18th of that month. This despatch stated that your Government was of opinion '*that it is desirable to settle now and forever the whole westerly and northerly boundary*', and believes that the case, as it will be presented to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, will afford such material as is available for the further purpose referred to."

"The case which had been agreed to by the two Provinces requested the opinion of the Privy Council as to our westerly boundary only, the same being the boundary between the two Provinces; and Manitoba, having no interest, did not ask for a decision as to the northerly boundary, except so far as was necessary to determine how far our westerly boundary extended in that direction. A supplementary case was, therefore, shortly afterwards prepared and settled by counsel for the

Dominion, with my Attorney-General, for the purpose of requesting that the *decision of their lordships should embrace the whole of our northerly boundary.*

"The case so settled was sent to your Government for confirmation. No action thereon having been taken by your Government, the case agreed on between the two Provinces in respect to the boundary between them had to be argued before their lordships in July last, without this supplementary case, counsel of your Government taking, on behalf of the Dominion, the leading part in the argument, and with the concurrence of counsel for all parties their *lordships considered, and decided, not only the westerly boundary, but part also of the northerly boundary of this Province.*

"Rather than have any delay in consequence of the proposal that the Act should include the whole of our northern boundary, my Government would prefer that the Act to be passed this session be confined to so much of the northern boundaries of the Province as have been expressly decided by their lordships, leaving the remainder of the northern boundary for future action.

"It is in that portion of the recently disputed territory, the bounds of which are expressly included in the decision of their lordships, that settlement has taken place.

"To expedite the matter, *I have had prepared a draft Bill to carry into effect the decision, whether it is to be confined to what the Privy Council has expressly decided, or to cover the whole subject of the northerly as well as westerly boundaries.* I have the honour to enclose a copy of this Bill for the consideration of your Government."

"26th February, 1886.

"My Government are extremely anxious that there should be no further delay in obtaining Imperial legislation confirming the decision of Her Majesty-in-Council with reference to the boundaries of the Province. You will remember that the decision of their lordships of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council was announced on the 22nd of July, 1884, and was known in Canada on the same day, and that it was confirmed by Her Majesty-in-Council on the 11th August, 1884.

"One of the questions submitted to their lordships of the Judicial Committee, with the concurrence of the Dominion Government, was 'whether, in case legislation is needed to make the decision on this case binding or effectual, Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba in connection with the Imperial Act, 34 and 35 Victoria, chapter 28, or otherwise would be sufficient, or whether a new Imperial Act for the purpose would be necessary?' With reference to this question, their lordships stated, that without expressing an opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of concurrent legislation of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and of the Dominion of Canada (if such legislation should take place) their lordships think it desirable and most expedient that an Imperial Act

of Parliament should be passed to make this decision binding and effectual.'

" During the session of the Federal Parliament last year questions were put in the House of Commons as to the course the Government intended to take in the matter, but no answer was given until the 13th July, being within a few days of the close of the session. The answers then given have been ascertained from the official report of the debates and proceedings of the House of Commons of Canada. It there appears that the leader of the Government stated that: '*With respect to the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba there can be no difficulty.*' The Government are quite prepared that an Act should pass for that purpose, and that there is no chance of there being any Imperial legislation until the next meeting of the Imperial Parliament.' On this statement my Government desire to remark that, while the statement may have been correct on the 13th July last, they maintain that, as between this Province and the Dominion, the Province was entitled, both as a matter of right and justice, to have the Act passed as soon after Her Majesty's Order-in-Council as was consistent with the convenience of the Imperial authorities.'

" The right honourable gentleman further stated that the Canadian Government in the meantime desire to open negotiations, or rather, to have communication with the Province of Manitoba, the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of settling forever, not only the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario, which is practically settled, but the northerly boundary of Quebec; and after communicating with these several Governments to get from the Imperial Parliament, at its next session, some legislation settling these three questions forever.

" In reference to the reason thus, for the first time, given for the delay which had taken place, and for any further delay which the contemplated negotiations should involve, my advisers observe that the *decision of their lordships of the Judicial Committee, confirmed by Her Majesty-in-Council, settled every possible question of boundary between the Province of Manitoba and the Province of Ontario*, and that there is no dispute as to the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.

" As to the northern boundary of Ontario, or so much of it as is not included in Her Majesty's Order-in-Council, I had the honor to submit a proposal in a despatch of the 22nd November, 1884, and I have had no communication from your Government on the subject since. I also transmitted the draft of an Imperial Act for the consideration of your Government, for the purpose of confirming the decision. I now enclose another form of such an Act, which would be acceptable to my Government, and I would be glad to know whether your Government approve of it, or what other form they desire.

" The Imperial Parliament being again in session, and the matter not being one which will involve any discussion or delay there in case the two Governments concerned agree as to the proper Bill, I earnestly hope that your Government will not any longer postpone settling with

my Government the form of the Act and transmitting it to the proper quarter in England.

"I shall be glad if the Bill so to be settled and transmitted should embrace the whole northern boundary of the Province."

The foregoing shows conclusively, coupled with the corroborative provisions of the Imperial Act in 1889, that both the western and northerly limits of Ontario were intended to be, and were in fact, fixed and irrevocably determined, as they are today.

It is true that the division or disposition of the Keewatin territory is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada, but, it is submitted, that the boundaries of the Province of Ontario having been determined, as hereinbefore set forth, and the said territory having never formed part of old Canada (being acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company by surrender in the year 1869) that that Province is, in no sense, entitled to participate therein.

It is further submitted, apart from the evident intention of the Federal authorities in 1876, at the time of the passage of the Keewatin Act, to ultimately extend the boundaries of Manitoba to comprise a large portion of Keewatin, if not the whole of it, that the Province of Manitoba has strong claims to that end by reason of the fact that for centuries it was only through this territory, by way of Hudson Bay that all means of communication of the Red River Settlement, to and from the outside world, was possible. In 1811 and 1812 the Lord Selkirk settlers to the Red River settlement came by way of Hudson Bay. All the Hudson's Bay Company's officers and servants and many missionaries from Europe came out annually by this route, those for the Southern Department debarking at Moose Factory or James Bay. All supplies for the northern trade and the Red River Settlement came by this way. All produce of the country was shipped by way of Hudson Bay.

In 1846, some four hundred troops of the Old Sixth Regiment of Foot landed and were taken by York boat to Red River. In 1848 they returned to England by the same route.

In 1848 and 1849, detachments of pensioners came out by Hudson Bay, and proceeded to Red River by York boat. A number of them afterwards remained in the settlement.

In 1854, the bulk of these pensioners went home by way of Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay.

In 1857, several companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles arrived at York factory and reached Fort Garry the same season. After two years' residence in the settlement, they returned by the same route by which they came out.

Many more instances might be given, but sufficient is adduced to demonstrate that what is now Manitoba has always been particularly identified with Hudson Bay and the intervening territory, which conditions, it is maintained, do not prevail as regards the Province of Ontario.

It is further submitted that the development of and administration in the Keewatin territory can be better secured by the Province of Manitoba than by either of the Provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan. The seat of Government of Ontario is far removed from the locality, and, geographically, Manitoba is in a much better position to promote and advance the welfare of the territory than the Province of Saskatchewan. In addition, both those Provinces have, at the present time, limits and extent abundantly sufficient to tax their energies and capabilities, and it would be unwise to further increase their responsibilities. As Mr. Blake said:—

“I believe it to be important that the Provinces should not have too great an area. I believe it to be, also, extremely important that a Province, with a very small population, should not be entrusted with an area inordinate, relatively, to its existing population.”

Regarding the claim of the Province for an extension northerly and as evidencing the fact that the Province has for many years had a vital interest in this respect and the procuring of connection with the waters of Hudson Bay, it is pointed out the construction of a line of railway with that object was projected by the Province and formed the subject of agitation as far back as the year 1884. In a communication addressed to the Secretary of State under date the 29th January, 1884, Mr. Norquay said as follows:—

“While on the subject of the extension northward, I would further draw your attention to the fact that, while the people of Manitoba look forward with delight to the early completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and regard the same as an inter-provincial necessity, they are highly impressed with the belief that a railway northward to a port on the Hudson Bay is to them a matter of such importance that they feel justified in pressing on the Government the expediency of sending out an exploratory expedition as soon as practicable, with a view of ascertaining the times best adapted for the navigation on the Bay and Strait.”

Mr. Greenway, in an address delivered in the Legislature of Manitoba on the 2nd day of April, 1884, said:—

“Some months ago, in addition to all previous representations made to Ottawa, we made out a strong case in favor of the extension of the Provincial bounds, so that we would be enabled to aid and control the projected Hudson Bay Railway—a road which the people unanimously desired, and which was of the utmost consequence to the prosperity of the Province.”

The importance of the construction of the line became so prominent that the Parliament of Canada, by Act passed in the same year (1884), section 7 of chapter 25, authorized the aiding of the construction of the said line by a land grant of 6,400 acres a mile within the Province, and 12,800 a mile without the Province (the Keewatin territory), and the Province, on the 31st of May, 1886, also agreed to substantially assist the undertaking. The construction of the road was commenced by the company incorporated for the purpose, in the year

1886, and forty miles thereof was actually completed, and the Province paid to the company chartered to construct the said line, by way of bond issue, the sum of \$256,000. The land grant, however, of 6,400 acres a mile for the part constructed was not handed over by the Dominion authorities, owing to some question arising as to the manner in which the work had been constructed by the Company.

This, it is submitted, is sufficient to indicate that the desire of the Province to obtain an extension of boundaries northerly, to afford communication with Hudson Bay, is not of recent origin, but, on the contrary, one of long standing, and paramount to the claims of any other Province or Provinces, in this respect, and therefore should be considered and dealt with by the Federal authorities separate and apart from any later day claims or pretensions.

It is maintained and urged, in addition to the reasons before stated, that the Province of Saskatchewan is not entitled to and should not be given an extension of limits in the Keewatin territory. (Unlike Manitoba, the former Districts of Assiniboina, Saskatchewan and Athabasca, out of which the Province of Saskatchewan was formed, never had any connection with the District of Keewatin, and it is difficult to conceive upon what logical ground the claim is based. Respecting that portion of the former districts referred to, not included in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1905, lying north of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, and now forming a part of the North-West Territories, it is submitted that the same should be given to Manitoba for the following reasons:—

1. To preserve geographical symmetry;
2. It forms part of the territory for the extension of the boundaries of which Manitoba has asked for over twenty-five years;

It is moreover claimed that the Province is entitled to an adequate extension of boundaries so as to enable it to occupy that independent position which was contemplated by the spirit of confederation and which the people were led to believe should be enjoyed by them, and so as to place it on a proportionate equality as to area with the other Provinces, and to slightly compensate it for the failure to further extend the boundaries of the Province westerly in 1881, as to which the Privy Council in the minute of Council of the 21st March, 1905, said: "When the addition was made to the Province of Manitoba of what is known as the 'added territory,' in the year 1881, there existed no serious obstacle to the extension of the boundary of Manitoba at that time from one to two hundred miles further westward."

It is pointed out regarding the claim of Saskatchewan that the constituted representative authority of the North-West Territories, the Legislature thereof, prior to the time of the creation of the Province of Saskatchewan by the Parliament of Canada, in 1905, and defining its limits and extent, solemnly declared that as to said territory north of Lake Winnipegosis and Manitoba it had no concern, and that said territory might be given to Manitoba. This statement of fact was corroborated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his autonomy speech in the House of Commons in February, 1905. He then said:

"But there is another consideration. For my part, I am prepared to give a full hearing to the Province of Manitoba. When that Province asks to have her limits extended westward, I am bound to say that we cannot entertain that prayer, for this simple reason, that the Territories, through their Legislature, have passed upon it, and have pronounced against it. *But I understand that as to a certain portion of territory north of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba, the North-West Legislature has declared that it has no pronounced views, and that that might be given to the Province of Manitoba.*"

It is further pointed out that, had it not been for the decision of the Privy Council determining the true western boundary of the Province of Ontario favorable to the contentions of that Province, since the year 1881, the Province of Manitoba would have been, and today would be, in the possession and enjoyment of more than double the present area. The following statement will demonstrate this fact:

	Square Miles.
1870. 87 miles west of Winnipeg and 45 miles east of Winnipeg	13.464
1881. 189 miles west of Winnipeg and east to western limit of Ontario; north 264 miles of international boundary; south international boundary	154.411
In consequence of Ontario getting eastern part, area of Province was reduced to it is claimed to	73.732
Area claimed by Manitoba to the north and east	41.779

It is maintained that the Province having, as has been amply shown in the statement of facts hereinbefore contained, incessantly, subsequent to the year 1881, and down to the present time, urged upon the Federal Government a northerly extension of boundaries to Hudson Bay, that due weight and effect should be given to the request.

It is observed that the decision of the Privy Council on the question of the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba had the effect of Manitoba sustaining a loss to Ontario of certain territory included in "The Boundaries Extension Act" of 1881. The Province of Manitoba claims, nevertheless, that it is entitled to the territory to the north and east, granted under the Act of 1881, and which was not affected by the award of the Privy Council.

To make this perfectly clear, the following quotation is given from a communication addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario under date the 26th February, 1886. He said, "You will bear in mind that the territory which was in dispute with Manitoba, and which is covered by the decision as to our western boundary, consists of about 39,000 square miles."

It is claimed that the fact of Manitoba having been granted, by the Act of 1881, over 40,000 square miles of territory in Keewatin,

that this constitutes strong grounds for the present claim of the Province for a further extension of boundaries in said Keewatin territory.

While issue is taken with the view expressed by the Dominion Executive in 1884, that Manitoba was not at that time entitled to an extension of boundaries westerly, it is freely admitted that it would have been extremely difficult for this to have been done, owing to changed conditions in 1905, when the North-West Autonomy Bills were passed. The stability and soundness, however, of the contention of the Dominion Executive, as expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in introducing the North-West Autonomy Bills in the House of Commons in February, 1905, and again reiterated in the Order-in-Council of the Dominion Executive of the month of March following, hereinbefore quoted, and to the effect that, in the consideration of the request of Manitoba for an extension of boundaries northward, similar claims of other Provinces (Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan being mentioned by Sir Wilfrid) should be considered, is strongly controverted. The boundaries of the Province of Saskatchewan have been fixed by the Parliament of Canada after due deliberation, embracing an area of 250,560 miles, nearly three and one-half times greater than Manitoba, and that Province, having been formed altogether out of territory hitherto in the North-West Territories and out of no part of the Keewatin territory, has no *locus standi* whatever to be considered.

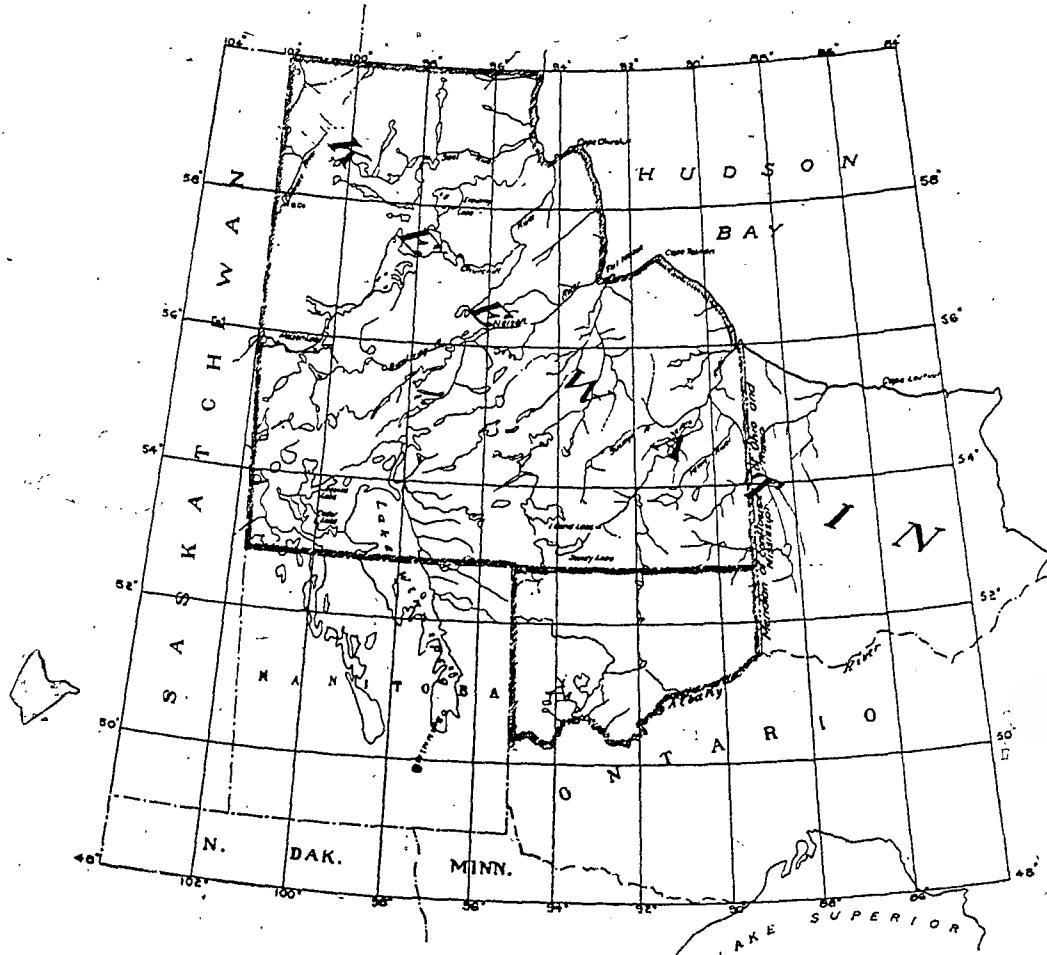
Regarding the claim of the Province of Ontario, Manitoba takes the strong position that the boundaries of that Province were, and were intended to be, permanently and irrevocably fixed and settled, by the judgment of the Privy Council, by Acts of the Parliament of Canada, and Province of Ontario, and by the Imperial Act hereinbefore set forth, and that, therefore, the boundaries of that Province should not be extended. The territory embraced within Keewatin never formed a part of old Canada, and no possible valid claim of Ontario to any part of that territory is warranted or justifiable. In addition, the present boundaries of Ontario already extend to, and border on, James Bay, so that that Province has, which Manitoba has not, an Atlantic seaport communication by way of Hudson Bay and Hudson Bay Straits.

Moreover, in any event, the claim of the Province of Ontario, respecting the acquisition by that Province of any part of the Keewatin territory, is objected to and disputed on the broad ground of fairness and right. What right has that Province, or any other of the Provinces of old Canada, to have their territory added to at the expense and to the detriment of the Province of Manitoba, or to be consulted in the disposition of the reasonable and long standing request of Manitoba for increased stature so as to place it on something like as fair a basis in the matter of territorial extent as Ontario, Quebec and the Provinces to the West?

It must not be lost sight of that Manitoba, through its people and Government, has contributed very largely to the development of the territory to the west and other territory contiguous to its limits; that it has stood the brunt of pioneering for years, and any attempt at the present time to tamper with its honest endeavors to expand to commensurate limits, is unjust and ought to be manifest to all.

This House claims that whatever right the Province has or may have to further extension in the Keewatin territory, it is at least in any event entitled to so much thereof as is contained and shown in the following description and sketch:—

Beginning at a point where the Albany River is intersected by a meridian drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, thence north along said meridian to the shore of Hudson Bay, thence north-westerly, following the shore of Hudson Bay, to a point where it is intersected by the 60th parallel of latitude, thence west along said 60th parallel of latitude to the eastern boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan, thence south along the eastern boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan to the northern boundary of the



Province of Manitoba, thence east along the northern boundary of the Province of Manitoba to the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, thence south along said eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba to a point where it is intersected by the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the District of Keewatin, thence north-easterly along said boundary between the Province of Ontario and the District of Keewatin to the place of beginning.

This House claims the constitutional right, before any extension of the boundaries of the Province is made by the Parliament of Canada, to agree to such extension of boundaries, and as to the terms and conditions consequent thereupon, claiming this right pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act, 34 and 35 Victoria, chapter 28, being "An Act respecting the establishment of Provinces in the Dominion," as follows:

"The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may with the like consent make provisions respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby."

This House desires to point out and emphasize the fact that the foregoing constitutional provision has always heretofore been given due effect to in the case of an enlargement of the area of Provinces of the Confederation of Canada, *i.e.*, in the cases of the Province of Quebec, in 1898, and this Province in 1881.

It is particularly pointed out, to accentuate this fact, that the Act of the Parliament of Canada, assented on the 21st March, 1881, extending Manitoba's boundaries, was not enacted until the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba had passed an Act consenting to the increase of limits, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in said Act of the Parliament of Canada, and which extension, and the terms thereof, had previously been mutually agreed upon between the Governments of the Dominion and this Province.

In corroboration of this fact the recital in said Act of the Parliament of Canada is below quoted:

"Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed during the session thereof held in the present year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to provide for the Extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba," the Legislature of that Province hath consented to the increase of the same by the alteration of its limits, as hereinafter enacted, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed;"

In the case of Quebec, when the Act of the Parliament of Canada was passed in 1898 (6 Victoria, chapter 3) extending the limits of that Province, the following recital was inserted therein:—

"Whereas it has been agreed between the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec that the north-eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec shall be those hereinafter described, and the Legislature of Quebec has, by chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1898, expressed its consent that the Parliament of Canada should declare the said boundaries to be the north-western, northern and north-eastern limits of the Province."

The same privilege and constitutional usage and custom, it will be observed, has always been strictly observed and adhered to throughout, i.e., that a mutual agreement between the two Governments, the Federal and Provincial, was a condition precedent to the enactment of any legislation by the Parliament of Canada extending the boundaries of Provinces, and this House, therefore, strongly objects to any departure therefrom in the case of Manitoba at the present time.

This House therefore claims to be within its constitutional right and privilege in requiring from the Parliament of Canada, or the executive members thereof, the prior submission to the Legislature of this Province of any proposal or measure to extend the boundaries of Manitoba by legislative enactment, for the purpose of considering and determining whether such proposed extension, and the terms thereof, are satisfactory and such as are capable of being agreed to by this Legislature.

This House insists, in any Act of the Parliament of Canada extending the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba, there shall be embraced therein similar financial considerations respecting the matters hereinafter mentioned as are set forth in certain Acts of the Parliament of Canada passed in the year 1905, constituting and creating the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, after giving credit to the Dominion for all proper allowances corresponding to the monies granted to each of the said western Provinces, that is to say:

"Inasmuch as the Province is not in debt, it shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance, an annual sum of four hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the equivalent of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum of eight million one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars.

"Inasmuch as the said Province will not have the public land as a source of revenue, there shall be paid by Canada to the Province, by half-yearly payments in advance, an annual sum based upon the population of the Province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:

"The population of the said Province being assumed to be at present two hundred and fifty thousand, the sum payable until such population reaches four hundred thousand shall be three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

"Thereafter, until such population reaches eight hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

"Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

"And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

"2. As an additional allowance in lieu of public lands, there shall be paid by Canada to the Province annually, by half-yearly payments in advance, for five years from the time this Act comes into force, to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings, the sum of ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars."

Your Memorialists therefore consent, agree and pray:

1. That the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be enlarged or extended so as to embrace and include the following territory, that is to say: Beginning at a point where the Albany River is intersected by a meridian drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; thence north along said meridian to the shore of Hudson Bay; thence north-westerly, following the shore of Hudson Bay, to a point where it is intersected by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; thence west along the said sixtieth parallel of latitude to the eastern boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence south along the eastern boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan to the northern boundary of the Province of Manitoba; thence east along the northern boundary of the Province of Manitoba to the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba; thence south along said eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba to a point where it is intersected by the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the District of Keewatin; thence north-easterly along said boundary between the Province of Ontario and the District of Keewatin to the place of beginning.

That supplementary and in addition to the prevailing provisions as to the annual allowance of the Province by the Dominion for cost of government, and a per capita allowance of eighty cents a head of population, there be inserted in any Act of the Parliament of Canada extending the boundaries of the Province as above set forth, the following provisions respecting capital account and in lieu of lands, such provisions being in every respect similar to and identical with those respecting said matters as are contained in certain Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the year 1905, creating the new Provinces of Sas-

katchewan and Alberta; and this House declares its willingness to agree to and approve of, and does hereby and herein agree to and approve of, an extension by the Parliament of Canada of the boundaries of the Province in the manner and to the extent aforesaid, upon the said following terms and financial conditions (which terms and financial conditions are similar in all respects, as to the matters herein referred to, as were extended to each of the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and agreed upon between those Provinces and the Government of Canada, and as are contained in the said Acts creating those Provinces as aforesaid), being, to wit, as follows, that is to say:

Inasmuch as the Province of Manitoba is not in debt, it shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance, an annual sum of four hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the equivalent of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum of eight million one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Inasmuch as the said Province will not have the public land as a source of revenue, there shall be paid by Canada to the Province, by half-yearly payments in advance, an annual sum based upon the population of the Province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:—

The population of the said Province being assumed to be at present two hundred and fifty thousand, the sum payable until such population reaches four hundred thousand shall be three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches eight hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

As an additional allowance in lieu of public lands, there shall be paid by Canada to the Province, annually by half-yearly payments in

advance, for five years from the time this Act comes into force, to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings, the sum of ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For all the purposes aforesaid and such other or others as shall be warranted upon the statement of facts herein presented, this House prays for substantial relief and justice from the Parliament of Canada, and desires to observe that any less arrangement than above set forth respecting said matters would be considered by Your Memorialists inequitable and unjust, and firmly rests its claims upon an equality of treatment, in so far as area and financial conditions are concerned, with our sister Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray.

*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
of Manitoba.*

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of Manitoba.*